The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Port Colborne, Ont., is clear of ice. Vessels are arriving and leaving without hindrance.

—Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the Brazilian Government has pardoned the Bishop of Pernambuco.

—The upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday passed the ecclesiastical bills, whereupon the Bishops withdrew in a body.

—James Shoaff, editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Gazette*, died on Sunday of morphine administered by himself. Cause—intemperance.

—The schooner Cheney Ames, with wheat from Toledo, arrived at Oswego on Monday night. This is the first arrival through the Welland Canal this season.

—Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a conciliatory reply to the Pope's recent protest against ecclesiastical bills. It is understood the opposition of the Vatican is merely formal.

—By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, of the First Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Service and Tactics at the Detroit (Mich.) High School.

—Captain Lampton Lorraine, of the British man-of-war Niobe, whose action at Santiago de Cuba at the time of the Virginius outrage is so well known, arrived in New York on Monday.

—The proposition to establish direct trade between the Mississippi valley States and Brazil, by putting on a line of steamers from New Orleans to Rio Janeiro, is attracting great attention in St. Louis.

—A San Francisco insurance agent, Magill by name, is a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. The companies involved are the Phœnix of Hartford, Home of New York, North British and Mercantile of London.

—While some men were repairing an old well at Dexter Village, Canada, on Saturday, the curb gave way, letting the earth fall and burying three men, two brothers named Black and a man named Williams. All were killed.

—In the Ohio House of Representatives a bill was introduced on Monday to amend the code of civil procedure so as to exempt editors and proprietors of newspapers from testifying as to the identity of persons from whom they receive communications.

—The propeller Milwaukee arrived at Port Dalhousie on Monday morning, bringing the crew and yawl of the schooner Meteor of Oakville. The Meteor was found in a sinking condition. The Milwaukee towed her three hours, when she sank, five miles from Oswego.

—President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, says the charges made by ex-Auditor Dunan are false and slanderous, and that the report of a misunderstanding between the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Companies is absolutely without foundation, and started by the Gould-Treat-Dunan combination.

—At a regular meeting of the Chicago Presbytery, held on Monday, formal charges of heresy were preferred against Professor David Swing, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of that city and one of the editors of *The Alliance*. The charges were very voluminous, twenty-five different specifications being included in one article alone.

—Informal information has reached official quarters in Washington that the agents of a European monarchy are now among the insurgents of Cuba with the view of giving them such aid that they may overcome the Spanish authorities and establish in that island a different Government, but with monarchial features. The nationality of the agents is withheld.

—The House Committee on Judiciary has substantially agreed upon a bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. The distribution is proposed to be made by a United States Court to be designated by the President of the United States. The remainder of the bill does not materially differ from that of General Butler, which passed the House in February, 1873, but was not acted on by the Senate.

—President Grant, in conversation yesterday on the subject of the finances, said he had no hesitation in asserting that he was opposed to inflation in the general acceptance of the term—to an increase of the currency beyond the actual business of the country—but at the same time he had no opinion concerning measures before Congress, nor had he indicated what his action would be relative to any bill that might be passed.

—John Roach, of the Morgan Iron Works of New York and the Delaware ship building works at Chester, Pa., appeared before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroutes on Monday in advocacy of the continuance of the mail contract to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for steamers to China and Japan. He stated that he was not a stockholder or interested in the company. He appeared solely in behalf of the ship building interests of the country.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

The Movement Enforced with a Loaded Revolver at Mount Vernon, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The *Globe* has a letter from Mount Vernon, Illinois, which gives an account of a new kind of crusading practiced in that town last Friday. Mrs. S. S. Wilson, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Watson, went to the drug store of E. M. Shepherd, and demanded the prescription upon which her husband procured liquor. Mr. Shepherd being absent, his clerk told her she would have to see Dr. Porter and get him to revoke his prescription. Mrs. Wilson, regarding this as an evasion, drew a revolver from her muff and told the clerk if he did not give up the prescription she would blow his brains out, and presented the pistol at his head in a state of great excitement. A parley was had, however, and Mrs. Wilson finally was induced to call on Dr. Porter, which she did with drawn weapon, and obtained the speedy revocation of the prescription. The ladies then marched to Shepherd's saloon and Dr. Johnston's drug store, and, with presented arms, gave them their orders, after which they went home, much to the relief of the doctors and saloonists of the town.

The Crusaders of Jeffersonville, Ind., Charged with Receiving Compensation.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 13.—For the last month a report has been circulated on the streets to the effect that the women composing the Temperance Board were being paid one dollar and a half per diem for their prayers. In an editorial in the New Albany *Ledger* the report, coming as reliable, is severely criticized, and at a temperance meeting held in Mozart Hall, Saturday evening, the editor's informant was denounced by Mr. James Ferrier in an excited manner, and in the most harsh and bitter language, such as "liar," "scoundrel," "villain," etc. The editor's informant proves to be a reporter, who says his informant is an honorable gentleman, and he has no objection to giving his name, and suggests to the Temperance Union that it clear away the charges, and not to denounce men as liars, scoundrels and villains in public because they discuss street talk. The situation between the temperance and anti-temperance people seems to be of an irritable political nature.

Excitement in a Boston Church.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A Boston dispatch says that in the course of a sermon yesterday by Rev. A. W. Harkell, a Unitarian clergyman, he said: Dio Lewis' career in Boston and its neighborhood had not impressed the people with his devoutness or his reliance on prayer, nor could he believe he would ever have embarked in this enterprise had it not been for the remuneration he said to enjoy. The women's crusade was the intent of prayer, and prohibitory legislation was an interference with the Divine intention to give man a free choice between good and evil. He wished his voice might be heard by those men and women who were using intemperate means to suppress intemperance.

Dr. Lewis, who happened to be present, rose from his seat and asked to be heard. One of the committee told him he could not be allowed to speak. The benediction was then pronounced, and amid loud cries of "take the platform," Dr. Lewis stepped upon one of the seats, and was proceeding to speak, amid great confusion, when the committee man again called on him to stop. Another excitable man exclaimed, "The parson is a coward, and so they all are." [Hisses and continued cries of "Take the platform and speak, Doctor."]

The committee man said, "If you will hire a hall, Mr. Lewis, we will be very glad to hear you."

Colonel Wardwell: "Brothers and Sisters, it isn't the spirit of the Master." The organ here drowned his voice, and he exclaimed, "Play on, ye devils." The organ played on and the meeting adjourned.

The Flood in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—A crevasse three hundred feet wide is reported at McWilliams, two miles below Baton Rouge, on the left bank. The State Engineer, who was dispatched to the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine to cut the dyke which keeps the waters of the Mississippi out of said bayou, has returned without executing his mission. Citizens of Iberville parish and the town of Plaquemine, in a public meeting, protested against the cutting of the dyke, and resolved to prevent it by force. They have detailed armed men to guard the levee.

BATON ROUGE, April 13.—The crevasse at McCullen's plantation affects Ward's Creek and Bayou Fontaine Bottoms, and about fifteen river plantations between the crevasse and Bayou Machac. The planters and Levee Company will make an effort to close the break.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Bill to Reorganize the Treasury Department.

A General Cutting Down of Clerkships Proposed.

Report of the Select Committee on Cheap Transportation.

Chief Justice Waite's First Opinion on the Supreme Court Bench.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1874.

Reorganizing the Treasury Department.

Representative Kellogg, of Connecticut, Chairman of the House Committee on Reform of the Civil Service, after waiting in vain four months for the report of the Civil Service Commission, has perfected a bill reorganizing the Treasury Department, which he will report to the House to-morrow. It fixes the pay of the heads of bureaus at four thousand dollars per year, and deputies twenty-eight hundred. It abolishes one more Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue and three hundred and fifty minor clerkships, saving to the Government, it is said, three hundred and ninety thousand dollars per year. The publication of the bill in the city papers here to-morrow morning will create a commotion among the clerks and clerkesses.

The Finance Bills.

Nothing was done with the finance bills to-day, but Representatives Luttrell and Page came near getting the House into a row about an old charge of corruption in a mail letting.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1874.

Cheap Transportation.

The Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard will meet on Tuesday night, and Senator Windom, the chairman, expects to submit his report this week. The Senator will take the position that cheap transportation is to be obtained only through competition, and competition to be effective must operate through cheaper channels of commerce than are now provided, and must be governed by a power with which combination is impossible. The committee have passed over the idea of obtaining cheap transportation by the regulation of freighs, and it may be set down conclusively that it is between the two alternatives of freight railroads and water lines. The committee will favor water lines. It is estimated by engineers who have conducted surveys that the expenditure of about $7,000,000 would connect the Mississippi with the lakes, and the required improvement of the Erie canal to a state of magnitude corresponding with the contemplated grand connections would require about $10,000,000, while about $12,000,000 would connect Lake Champlain with the deep water on the Hudson, securing a ship canal capable of passing vessels of 1,000 tons.

Chief Justice Waite's First Opinion on the Supreme Court Bench.

The Chief Justice delivered his first opinion on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in a case from Ohio involving the right of a State to tax non-resident national bank shareholders at the residence of the bank. The members of the bar who heard it and his brethren on the bench speak of it in eulogistic terms. Reverdy Johnson is complimentary in his remarks, both as to the merits of the opinion and the manner of delivery.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of Tappan, Collector of Taxes in Chicago, against the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, from the Circuit Court of Illinois, presenting the question whether the Legislature of Illinois could, in 1867, provide for the taxation of owners of shares of capital stock of a national bank in that State at the place within the State where the bank was located, without regard to their places of residence. The Court below decided that the tax could not be thus laid, and the decree was against the Collector. That decree is here reversed, the Court holding that the shares of stock in national banks are personal property under the National banking act. They are a species of personal property, says the Court, which is in one sense intangible and incoporeal, but the law which creates them may separate them from the person of the owner for purposes of taxation.

Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

District of Columbia Investigation.

The District of Columbia Investigating Committee examined several witnesses this morning. J. M. Hopkins testified that he never offered to get any contracts for Quimby, as the latter had testified before the committee.

H. M. Gibson, the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, said last spring he heard Hopkins ask C. H. Parsons if he wanted any contracts; that if he did, he being Superintendent of the Board of Public Works for the eastern division of the city, he would control them.

Harrington, of the counsel for the District Government, gave notice that he desired to cross-examine Gibson at length to-morrow.

Richard C. Parsons, M. C., from the Cleveland (Ohio) district, testified that he was retained by Chittenden as a lawyer on behalf of the firm of Degolyer & McClellan, of Chicago, to argue before the Board of Public Works at Washington the question of the superiority of their patent for a wood pavement.

John C. McKilden, President of the Second National Bank of this city, was called with reference to purchases made by that bank of an Auditor's certificate issued by the Board of Public Works. He furnished a list of the purchases, and was requested to lodge with the committee a transcript from the books of the bank showing when payments on each purchase were made.

Collection of Taxes by Contract.

Ex Congressman Kelsey, recently connected with the contracts to collect derelict taxes similar to the Sanborn contracts, was the only witness that was examined this morning by the Committee on Ways and Means. He drafted the clause in the appropriation bill under which these various contracts were made. He had spoken on the subject to various members of the House Committee on Appropriations—Messrs. Dawes, Beck, Niblack and Hale, of Maine—but had received no sort of encouragement from them. He had then spoken to Senators Cole and Logan, and he thought Sawyer, all members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. He thought that some of them favored the proposition, and he was not sure but all did. He did not recollect speaking to any member of that committee who did not favor it.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bill to Regulate Railways in the Territories Passed by the Senate.

The Bill for the Free Exchange of Newspapers Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1874.

SENATE.

Public Printing.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported back the memorial of certain employing printers of Washington in reference to the management of the Government Printing Office, with a bill to further regulate public printing, which provides that the Congressional Printer shall have the work done in the most economical manner consistent with its proper performance, and that the prices paid for work shall not exceed those paid in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, and authorizing him to have the work done by private contract when it may be to the best interest of the Government. Placed on the calendar.

Credit for Arms.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to credit the several States and territories for arms and munitions of war under the act of 1808. Referred.

Carlist War of 1835.

Mr. CARPENTER submitted a resolution accepting for the Congressional Library certain unpublished documents in regard to the Carlist war of 1835, presented by the Earl of St. German. Agreed to.

Arms for Nebraska.

The bill to authorize the issue of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

New Election in Louisiana.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, which was ordered printed. In a long preamble, it sets forth that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, and requests the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of this bill, notifying the people of that State that all hindrance, obstructions or impediments on the part of the General Government of the United States to the public and legal assumption of the public offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by those persons is withdrawn, so that they may, without let or hindrance, proceed to all them.

Railroads in the Territories.

Mr. CARPENTER, being entitled to the floor to call up his Louisiana bill, gave way for a short time that the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the territories of the United States might be acted upon.

The vote by which the amendment of Mr. Wadleigh was agreed to on Friday was reconsidered. The amendment was modified so as to provide that only Congress might add to, alter, amend or repeal the act, and was then agreed to.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment that the stockholders shall be individually liable for all labor in the construction of a road after the assets of the corporation shall have been exhausted. Rejected.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment that any charter granted by the bill shall be revocable by the Legislature of any State which may be formed out of any territory within the limits of which a railroad is located.

Pending the discussion on this amendment Mr. CARPENTER asked that his Louisiana bill be made the special order for to-morrow after the expiration of the morning hour.

After considerable debate on Louisiana affairs, Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to take up the bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the railroad bill.

Mr. HAGER moved an amendment giving to the Legislature of any State which may hereafter be formed out of a territory in which a railroad authorized under the act may be located, the same power over such corporation as it would have over one of its own creation. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment making the stockholders of any road organized under this act individually liable to the amount of stock subscribed for by them for all debts contracted by the road.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment that any such railroad or telegraph bill shou'd provide for the transmission of mails and messages for the Government of the United States for a compensation not to exceed that paid by private parties for similar service. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. CONKLING offered a substitute for the liability clause of Mr. Pratt, that every stockholder in every corporation to be formed under this act shall be liable for all debts of said corporation contracted while he held stock to an amount equal to the stock of which he is the holder at the par value thereof. Agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 20, nays 18.

Aliens as Engineers and Pilots.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to authorize aliens to act as engineers and pilots, which provides that they shall have previously resided six months within the United States.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Mr. WOOD—To regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs. Referred.

By Mr. FORT—Resolutions of the Illinois Legislature asking for legislation to give to the people of the United States equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time and transportation on the Union Pacific Railroad and its several branches.

By Mr. WELLS—In relation to rates of freight and passengers on the Pacific railroads.

By Mr. RUSH—For the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—For improving the navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Free Exchange of Newspapers.

Mr. PACKER, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers and the transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication. The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas 178, nays 41.

The text of the bill is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mails: First. Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication. Second. Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber, residing or receiving the same within the same county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless the postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

Mr. HAYES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the free transmission by mail of all seeds, cuttings and plants sent by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The rules were not suspended—yeas 146, nays 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Public Buildings.

Mr. PLATT (Va.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on any public buildings authorized but not actually commenced, or to proceed with the same as may in his opinion be for the best interests of the public service, the moneys heretofore appropriated for that purpose to remain available until the completion of the work for which they were appropriated. The motion was rejected—yeas 129, nays 95—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mail Contracts.

Mr. STONE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting gross abuses and irregularities in the letting of mail contracts, and providing for an investigation thereof.

The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded by a majority, and the resolution was not entertained.

Adjourned.

THE STEAMER EUROPE.

Arrival of her Passengers and Crew at New York.

Particulars of their Escape from a Watery Grave.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Greece, from Liverpool, March 25th, with 28 cabin and 524 steerage passengers, and 37 cabin and 182 steerage passengers of the steamer Europe, arrived this evening. She reports that on April 2, in latitude 48 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 30 degrees 3 minutes, at 11 A. M., she sighted a large steamer to the southward, bound west. At 4 P. M. she came quite near, showing signals of distress. We bore down and found her to be the French steamer Europe, from Havre for New York, in a sinking condition, and wishing us to send our boats and assist in getting off the passengers and crew. Immediately we lowered Nos. 6 and 8 boats, and sent them away in charge of Mr. Buck, chief officer, and Hubbard, second officer, and with the assistance of the French boats saved all on board, consisting of 37 cabin and 182 steerage passengers and 160 of the crew, without any serious accident, although there was a mountainous sea, and the steamers rolling very heavily. They also succeeded in saving the mails.

At 6 P. M. Capt. Lemarie came on board with his officers and reported that his ship had sprung a leak in the engine room, and that he did not consider it safe to proceed in her.

At 6:30 P. M. Buck, the chief officer, and Douglass, chief engineer of the Greece, went on board the Europe and examined her, and on their return reported that there was about seven feet of water in the engine room, and that they could not discover any water in any other part of the ship. The Greece lay by the Europe all night, and at five o'clock next morning Buck and Douglass again went on board the Europe for a further examination, and upon their return reported that there was about eight feet of water in the engine room, and that although they sounded all other compartments, they could not discover any more water, and gave their opinion that the ship could be easily saved and taken to a port. Buck, the chief officer, and Webber, the fourth officer, immediately volunteered to take charge of the ship, and Dr. Maguire and twenty-two men went on board the Europe in two of the Greece's boats. The Greece stood by until 12 M. to see if she could render any further assistance, and after seeing sail made on the Europe left her in latitude 47 degrees 58 minutes, longitude 30 degrees 49 minutes, with her head pointing southeast and a strong westerly breeze blowing.

S. F. T. Beade, a passenger on the Europe, states that a leak occurred on her last voyage. The ship was then put in the dry dock in the harbor, and she made a little water. The day after she left Brest she made a little more, and on the 2d of April water got into the ship's cabin. About 10:30 A. M. on the 2d of April they sighted the Greece. The passengers then had

The First Alarm

that the ship was sinking, and at 1:30 they were told to save themselves. Every person on board was removed to the Greece, and nothing whatever allowed to be transferred from the Europe, not even the handbags. The Europe's boats were scarcely launched before those from the Greece were alongside. There were eight boats of the Europe and three of the Greece. The ladies were first removed, and they were not even allowed to carry necessary luggage. The French Captain, Lemarie, really believed that the ship was in danger of sinking, and that there was no time to save valuable luggage. This gentleman says the leak occurred in the central compartments under the machinery, as the Captain stated. Three boats were swamped before the labor was finished, but no lives were lost.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 14, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, increasing to brisk and high, cloudy and rainy weather.

For Tennessee and the lower Ohio valley, winds veering to westerly, with clearing weather in the afternoon and night.

The lower Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers will continue rising.

BOSTON.

Balloting for U. S. Senator.

BOSTON, April 13.—The twenty-second ballot for United States Senator took place to-day, resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Dawes received 63; Hoar, 52; Curtis, 62; Adams, 11; Bullock, 18; Banks, 7; Sanford, 5; Washburn, 3; Whittier, Barnard and Putnam, each one.

BATTLE RESUMED.

Another Day of Visiting Saloons.

The Ladies Out in Greater Force.

They are Undismayed and will Stick to the Work.

Street Scenes and Incidents—Services Held and How They Were Conducted — An Interesting Day.

Yesterday morning the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, met in the Alliance rooms for the purpose of once more starting out upon their crusade. The following has been previously issued:

PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1874.

To the members of the various Branches of the W. C. T. U., of Allegheny county:

You are hereby requested to meet each day during the week at 9 o'clock A. M., with the parent union, in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. By order of the President,

MRS. J. S. COLLINS,
MRS. A. HILL, Secretary.

The attendance at the Alliance rooms was quite large. Religious services were held, after which some discussion was had on the correctness of allowing young ladies to go with them, but it was finally decided to let them come along if they desired.

Rev. Mr. Taggart offered up prayer, after which Mrs. Collins called upon those

DESIROUS OF VISITING SALOONS

to rise to their feet. After a little pause, a goodly portion rose to their feet.

Mrs. Collins said that she would permit two or three young ladies to go with them to aid in singing. She desired to repeat the advice she had previously given. They were to go forth in God's name as Christian women, acting in a lady-like, Christian way, looking neither to the right nor the left, and not talking or laughing, or speaking to one another more than is necessary.

THE MAYOR

had been waited upon by a committee from the ladies in regard to police protection, and he had told this committee who had visited him at his home on Wylie avenue, that if they were permitted to enter a saloon they might go in, but that they could not hold a curb stone prayer meeting, as that would be sidewalk obstruction, and they would make themselves amenable to law. A committee of ladies had waited upon the proprietor of John Trimble's saloon on Penn avenue, and the proprietor of the St. Clair Hotel to ask them if they would allow the ladies to visit there. Both proprietors offered no objections, and the ladies at once started across the street to the St. Clair Hotel. Here some

FIFTY LADIES,

headed by Mrs. Collins, entered and were taken into the gentlemen's reading room. A meeting of prayer was held here, lasting about half an hour. Mr. Walsh, one of the firm of Messrs. Anderson & Co., proprietors of the hotel, was asked to sign the pledge by Mrs. Collins, but that gentleman said he never drank, and he thought that his signing a pledge was unnecessary. Mr. Anderson was not in, but the ladies were assured, that should they wish to visit that gentleman, they might come and they would be courteously received. They then took their departure and went across to Gardner & Trimble's saloon on Penn avenue. Here, apparently,

PREPARATIONS HAD BEEN MADE

to receive the ladies. The crowd was kept on the outside and the ladies were allowed full possession of the saloon. Appropriate services were held and Mr. Gardner asked to sign the pledge, but he politely declined. The ladies then returned to the Alliance rooms, where a prayer meeting was held. The committee who had gone out to gain permission of saloon-keepers to visit them had come back, and gave a list of the parties who had granted them permission to hold meetings in their saloons.

The ladies then took a lunch and a short rest, and made preparations for the afternoon battle. After prayer by Mrs. Hubley, some discussion was had as to the number that should go out. It was finally decided to go in

TWO BANDS.

The first consisted of some twenty ladies and was in charge of Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Black. The second was under the leadership of Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Morgan, and consisted of some thirty ladies. There was some misunderstanding as to the routes to be taken, and there was a little confusion after first starting out, but this was soon remedied, and all went well. The ladies gained more imbued with a spirit for the work. Their starting out in the afternoon in two squads occasioned much comment, and immense crowds followed the bands. The ladies in charge of Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Black took their march up Fifth avenue to Wood street, repairing at John Woods' saloon. Here the ladies filed in, the crowd being kept back by Lieut. Hagar and a posse of police.

IN THE BAR ROOM,

services were opened by singing "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood."

Mrs Youngson following with prayer. There was a death-like stillness here during the services. While Mrs. Youngson was pleading, an old man, who was employed in the place, laid upon the stairs, and wept, crying for mercy, evidently being much moved.

Another hymn was sung, when Mrs. Dr. Starr followed with prayer, when the old man again wept and uttered responses, as though he was under deep conviction. After the prayer had been offered, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Collins repaired to the front of the store, where the ladies were introduced to the proprietor, John A. Woods, by Mr. Black.

Mrs. Black owns the property in which this saloon is situated.

A CONVERSATION

was had between Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Woods. Mrs. Collins asked the gentleman if he would sign the pledge. He said no. She then asked him if he would quit the business. He said that he had a family depending upon him for support, and that all his wordly wealth was invested in the business.

Mrs. Collins—We want you to sign the pledge as an example for others to follow.

Mr. Woods—I have an aged father to keep out of the Poor House. I am in this business to make a living, and have my all in it. I therefore, cannot give it up. But Mrs. Black, as you are the owner of this house, I'll tell you that it cost me nearly $5,000 to get the stand, and if you allow for what improvements and alterations I've made to the property, I will quit the liquor business and never again enter the liquor business in Pittsburgh. I am tired of it. I will not sign a pledge, because I have just enough head on me to take care of myself, and I believe I can do it.

Mrs. Black—I shall consider this proposition. I am willing to make great sacrifices far the cause of temperance. You never obtained this place with my consent.

Mr. Woods—I will do Mrs. Black the justice to say that I bought the lease from Mr. Buchalew, who in turn bought it from a cigar dealer.

Some further conversation was had, and it is probable that John A. Woods will be bought out and the place closed as a saloon.

Mrs. Tutel led in prayer, after which the Doxology was sung and the ladies departed.

THE CROWD.

The crowd that had collected outside had grown to immense proportions, and as the ladies filed out it augmented at every step, almost by the score. In turning the corner of Fifth avenue, the concourse following must have numbered fully one thousand persons. Mobley, of course, the crowd was, including all sorts. From windows anxious faces peered. If a great procession had been passing, it could not have drawn a more curiosity-gazing multitude. Many peculiarities were visible, but no noise was made. It was a sort of decent mob, whose curiosity seemed to have got the better of their sensibility and they crowded upon and peered into the faces of the ladies rather unbecomingly. The place started for was

SPROAL'S "WHITE HOUSE" SALOON

on Fifth avenue. The ladies had been invited here. It is a very large place, and the proprietor allowed every room to be occupied by the ladies. The result was an immense crush. The ladies were jostled to and fro, but in the centre of the billiard room, between the tables, a circle was formed and room made for the ladies' band to enter. At the bar, business went on brisker than usual. The call for liquor was incessantly, and the "poison" was dealt out as vigorous as possible by the five youths who presided behind the marble counter. They seemed to be impressed with the importance of their position, and they

WORKED FOR DEAR LIFE,

so to speak, while the liquor guzzling crowd became more dry and more exciting. However, the supply was equal to the demand, and the proprietor says he took in "big money" during the stay of the ladies. Out on Fifth avenue the crowd was getting greater all the time. Yelps, piteous shouts upon the street, and, of course, motives of curiosity, and for a time travel on Fifth avenue stood suspended. Inside of the billiard room the crowd was quiet and orderly, not demonstrative. But not so with the crowd in front, which kept up incessant noise and a shuffling of feet.

THE PRAYER MEETING

was opened by Mrs. Youngson, who led in prayer. Her voice was almost drowned by the crowd. After singing "We praise Thee o God," Mrs. Dr. Starr stood upon a chair, and spoke to the young men in substance as follows:

Young Men: We would say to you that we came out here upon our own account. We come inspired with a spirit from on High. It is the love of our brothers, our sons, which has brought us here. We have sons and brothers, and some of us have seen and felt the miseries of intemperance. None but God alone knows the sufferings the women have endured. He alone could hold them to account. You have not spent tears as ladies have spent them. The Legislature has closed the door of redress against the women. A paper had said that

THEY SHOULD PRAY AT CHURCH.

For hundreds of years woman has done so, but never was a saloon closed through it. To-day there are fifteen thousand saloons to close, drawing the thousands upon thousands of young men down to drunkards' graves. We love them. We would stop you from the downfall. We come to you and ask you in the name of God to turn to the side of temperance. There is many a widow to keep, who has been made so by a husband's intemperance. Many of these saloons take from poor women the earnings that should go to them. Think of the nothingness, the good men, whose brains are burned out by drink and made even not equal with the beasts. Liquor impoverishes a man and through it he loses his soul through all eternity. All will be brought before God; your days are but few and it is only God that can sustain you. Hear our pleadings. Some of us are calling upon men to stop this traffic. You that

HAVE WIVES AND MOTHERS,

We call upon you to lend your aid and power to put down this accursed evil, the greatest in our land.

Mrs. Youngson then followed briefly, after which "Nearer my God to Thee" was sung. Young men were solicited to sign the pledge and there were some who did. In leaving, the crush was terrible, and the ladies had much trouble to get out, and before they got upon the street the crowd had separated the band. Part of it took up Smithfield street to Sixth avenue, stopping at Col. Fricker's. That gentleman said that he would see three of them at any time, but he could not admit the entire party. He would be happy to talk to that number at any time. They then repaired to the Alliance rooms, where soon after the lost portion appeared.

BAND NUMBER TWO

had first called at Getty's, on Fifth avenue, in a building also owned by Mrs. Black. Here they were not admitted by the barkeeper, as the proprietor was absent. They then sallied forth to "The Place," kept by Mr. Pitfield, No. 116 Smithfield street. The crowd was very large, but Lieut. Hagar and police made sufficient room for the ladies. There was no billiard playing or drinking allowed during the time the ladies were present. Appropriate services were held. Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hill and others offering up prayer.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Mrs. Gormly then stepped forward and addressed the young men as follows:

Gentlemen: You must not think that we are here of ourselves. We have been sent here from God to speak to you. Many of you have fine, noble faces. I hope you are here only this time to hear the "crusaders" and not because it is your accustomed place. If you hear anything that is not in accordance with God's Word, then you need not believe it. But we have come here just because we love your souls. We would not injure the soul of one human being. We would do anything to rescue you from this downward career. You know that

DRINK IS DEGRADING,

you know it is. You know that God's curse is upon it. I can see many I know who are in the habit of coming into such places as this, who have manly, noble faces. I have sorry to see it. Sinners are told that there is a fountain filled with blood, drawn from Emanuel's veins, where they may wash away all their guilty stains. Water is also easily procured. It is blood drawn from the veins of Emanuel, in which you and I can wash away our sins. Will you not forsake your evil ways? Will you not forsake your downward course? God has said, "Seek Me early and you shall find Me." I see a number of young men, and I ask you in the name of the Redeemer to forsake your present course.

Mrs. Hill, after prayer had been offered, also made a short address. The pledge was passed around, but the proprietor refused to sign it, though several young men did. He treated the ladies with every courtesy and was thanked for his kindness. A young man named A. Boley also made a short address, after which the ladies took their departure and repaired back to the Alliance rooms. Here prayer was held, after which the ladies adjourned to meet again this morning at nine o'clock.

AT DUQUESNE CLUB.

Last evening after the meeting in the Smithfield street Methodist Church, a number of ladies started out on a little crusade to the Duquesne Club rooms on Penn avenue. Here the woman were admitted to a lively meeting was the result. Prayer and singing being indulged in.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

At noon yesterday, while the ladies were lunching, the temperance Alliance held a meeting in their rooms, at which the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret that the Rev. S. B. Reed, for some time a Vice President of this Alliance, has been compelled by impaired health to remove from the city; Therefore,

Resolved, That we testify to his deep and abiding influence in the cause of temperance, and that we express our tender sympathy with him in his affliction, and follow him with our earnest prayer for his speedy restoration.

Rev. Mr. Ormond offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Alliance enters its earnest and solemn protest against the passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, repealing the Prohibitory Liquor law now in force in Braddock's borough.

Some discussion was had but no further business was transacted.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

----The Young Reps. meet again to-night at City Hall, Allegheny.

----The County Controller and the Prothonotary have locked horns on the State tax on writs.

----The big lamp in front of the Central Station House in Diamond alley has cost thirteen dollars since the first of January.

----The Hazelwooders hold a temperance meeting in the Presbyterian church, at which eminent speakers will make addresses.

----The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad takes place to day at their office, corner of Pike and Eleventh streets.

----Health Officer Crosby Gray has sent us a copy of his annual report, containing an account of last year's ghastly work in the mortuary and marrriage business.

----There was a performance last night at the Academy of Music not down on the bills. The scene shifted to the Central Police Station and there the curtain fell.

----An unknown man fell over the embankment at the head of Thirteenth street, South Side, on Sunday night and was badly injured. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Thomas.

----The operations of the crusaders in front of Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, while Councils were in session, attracted considerable attention from our Municipal legislators.

----There were 5,175 births, 1,782 marriages and 3 519 deaths in this city last year. The highest number of marriages in one month, 185, occured in July, and the lowest number, 91, in March.

----Hon. James S. Negley was in the city yesterday, and received the congratulations of his many friends. The General does more hard work for his constituents than any two members of Congress.

----The operations of the sanitary department of our municipal government are detailed in the annual report of the Board of Health, which was furnished members of Councils yesterday in pamphlet form.

----The music of the school bells yesterday morning called the juvenile fraternity, after their two weeks' of recreation, to resume their onward march in the flowery paths of literature —or words to that effect.

----A dispatch received at Mr. J. J. McCormick's agency yesterday announced that the steamer Greece had arrived at New York yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with the passengers of the steamer Europe.

----Last evening Officer Barr found a bar of iron weighing about five hundred pounds on the Robinson lot on Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny. It was hauled to the Mayor's office—but the owner will not be debarred from taking it away.

----Express and iron wagons, street cars, buggies and barouches, got locked last evening on Smithfield street in front of the Custom House, but a few well chosen "cuss" words, softly spoken by the drivers, caused the blockade to melt away like snow before the sun.

----A well known disciple of Esculapious lost a gold pill box last night. He don't grieve so much at the loss of the box, but in the general interest of humanity and in especial antagonism to the Coroner, devoutly hopes no one will fool with any of the pills enclosed in the golden casket.

----Mr. E. M. Butz, the well known architect of Allegheny, drew the plans for the elegant Second Ward bank building, which we noticed the other day. The harmonious proportions of the building and its combination of completeness and convenience interiorly are another proof of the skill and taste of this popular architect.

----A little child in Mr. Frank McDonald's house, Jackson street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, during the absence of its mother, deposited a shovelful of hot coals on a husk mattress, and the mother just arrived home in time to prevent a conflagration by top-dressing the youthful urchin with a spanking and calling the Friendship boys to put out the fire.

----The annual report of Controller Snodgrass, in pamphlet form, was laid upon the desks of members of Councils yesterday. The "points" of the report have been given in our columns, but the document in full, as thus neatly tabulated and arranged in order, will be found very interesting to all who would gather a thorough knowledge of our municipal finances.

----Of the 1,782 women married in this city last year 420 were under twenty years of age, 843 from twenty to twenty-five, 285

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TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

SENATOR WINDOM favors the expenditure of $1,000,000 to connect the Mississippi with the lakes, thus opening a water route and reducing the cost of transportation.

WERE we to judge the probable outcome of the Massachusetts Senatorial struggle by the voting, Curtis would be regarded as the coming man; but Banks is the one to whom outside report awards the coveted honor.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS, under advice of City Solicitor Bigelow, devolves on Councils the responsibility of passing the amount awarded Mr. Smith on pipe contracts. This is a very proper method of settling the difficulty, so far as the Controller is concerned.

AS WE hear it, the Street Commissioners claim not to have funds sufficient to properly cleanse the streets. However this may be, it is evident that unless the streets of this city are thoroughly cleansed from the accumulations of filth, within a few weeks, we are quite sure of a large amount of sickness during the summer, if, indeed, we do not have an epidemic. Is it the best economy to wait for this?

WHETHER Mr. Bergh's operations are always of the most proper character we do not undertake to say; but he has done a work of humanity that ought to be remembered with thankfulness, in rescuing a little child from brutalities that are unspeakable. We do not attempt to unfold the tale of suffering with which the New York papers teem, but with others we accord all praise to Mr. Bergh for his work of humanity.

AN evening cotemporary assumes that nothing will be done during the present session of the Legislature to change the liquor legislation now on the statute books. That is not so certain. On the contrary should the cession be prolonged, there is every probability that the subject will come up. The Democrats, and two members, elected specifically on the liquor issue, are desirous of bringing the subject up for the sake of the capital to be made. We have had this, among other things, in mind in urging a short session.

THE New York *Herald's* Sunday edition contained eighty columns of advertisements, and comprised twenty pages. It attributes its remarkable prosperity to the readiness of the merchants to patronize its advertising columns. This is, in great part, the secret of the *Herald's* great success as a newspaper. The liberal income it derives from advertising is lavishly expended in providing news, and in furnishing a great newspaper. Is not all this a hint to our Pittsburgh merchants? By patronizing the press, their own prosperity will be greatly enhanced.

AMONG our exchanges, there are none to which we attach greater value than to Forney's *Sunday Press*. While it is, in size and appearance, the same as the daily *Press*, special attention and care are bestowed on the preparation of its contents. It abounds in fresh and interesting reading,—much of it of rare value. Hon. E. Joy Morris is writing a series of "Diplomatic Recollections" covering incidents of experience as United States Minister to Constantinople. They are particularly fresh and agreeable sketches. All in all, the *Sunday Press* is one of the best in the country.

EVEN Colonel McClure pronounces the apportionment finally agreed on for Philadelphia fair to all parties. This ought to rest the nousense of the Democrats the subject. McClure has not shown any particular disposition to vote with Republicans, unless his especial views were met. And as he has Philadelphia in his saintly care, he can best tell what is right for it. We have not believed that Philadelphia was at any time in danger of a particularly unfair apportionment; but be that as it may, the plan finally resolved on was that of making each ward a representative district, which is as fair as can well be imagined.

THE country which is threatened with inundation by the Mississippi, comprises some of the finest cotton lands of Mississippi,—those of the Sunflower, Tallahatchie and Yazoo valleys. This is the region to which the negroes have emigrated in large numbers, and where they were actively engaged in the cultivation of the soil. This fact makes plausible the report that the bree was cut, by the people living on the Arkansas side of the river. The excuse that it was done to save their own property, is utterly improbable, and in any event is a confession of utter criminality of purpose. If thus done, the conduct of those engaged in it was outrageous in the extreme.

ENGLAND proposes to testify her appreciation of the labors and eminent services to science, rendered by Livingstone, by bestowing on his remains a national burial. During his lifetime, she followed him with friendly interest and aid, and gave him his due share of honors for the discoveries made, and achievements accomplished. Perhaps it may be said of England, more fully than of any other country, that she never fails to bestow on such of her citizens as render distinguished service, prompt and generous recognition. Honors, and the means to support them, are freely bestowed. She does not wait till the close of their lives, and then give the remains an ostentatious funeral, but is prompt and generous in the conferment of favors and honors. At death, the proper respect is also shown, as it will be over the remains of Livingstone.

WE HAVE commended, uniformly, the Centennial enterprise, and favored the bill which has passed the Legislature, contributing $1,000,000 to the State buildings, which will form a part of the Centennial arrangement. This will properly show that we are not governed by other than worthy motives when we say that there are rumors of extravagance, both in the past management and future plans of the Commission. We hope they are incorrect; but every dollar more than has been provided for,—and the sum, including the $3,000,000 Congress is expected to appropriate, approximates $10,000,000,—that shall be spent, will be a sheer waste, and its expenditure an outrage on the generosity which has provided the money. We hope that the rumors current are not true, and that proper economy and care characterises the administration. Such large affairs are apt to beget such familiarity with heavy outlays, that the details of expenditure are entirely overlooked, and small abuses creep in which ultimately aggregate a very large sum. It is against such as this that we interpose a warning voice. We hope that rigid and careful economy will characterize the management of our great and worthy enterprise.

ALREADY preparations are beginning to be made for the forthcoming political canvass in North Carolina. The election will take place in August, and, aside from local officers, eight members of Congress will be elected. Of those now in Congress, but three are Republicans, while five are Democrats. The growth of Republican sentiment has been very marked in that State since 1872, and while the State was gerrymandered by the Democrats to prevent more than one Republican being elected, it is believed that there is a fair prospect that a majority of those to be elected will be Republicans. By dint of a remarkably vigorous canvass, three were elected in 1872, but it is believed that with less exertion more can be accomplished in 1874. The reasons for this now are—the Republican party, because of the prudence of its leaders, stands better with the people than does the Democratic party. It is thought that by this influence alone a change of 5,000 votes will have been secured. Add to this, that the Democrats are divided, and bitterly fighting among themselves, and we have the situation. Thus the Republicans will certainly carry the First and Second Districts. If a proper nomination is made in the Fourth, they will carry it. If the Republicans of New Hanover county give the Republican candidate their usual majority—1,600—the Republican nominee will also carry that district, while there are hopes of carrying the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts.

CREMATION IN EUROPE.

The discussion of cremation, or burning, as a method of disposing of dead bodies is not only very general in this country, but in Europe as well—England, Germany and Italy being deeply interested. In fact, there occurred, quite recently, a case of body burning in Italy. An Indian prince died, and his wives insisted that his body should be disposed of after the manner of their own country; and while the authorities were not willing, they at last reluctantly consented, and the work of burning was performed. The subject is being considered, in Europe, chiefly on sanitary grounds. Dr. Reclam, a German physician of Leipsic, argues that the interests of the living demand that cremation be substituted for burial. Purity of the air, the earth, and the water, demand it. The porosity of the earth is a demonstrated fact. It has been shown that one-half of what we call the solid crust of the earth is a receptacle for air and water. In other words, one-half of its volume is made up of pores—avenues for the passage of poisonous gases generated by decomposition of buried animal matter. To show that the emanations from dead bodies are poisonous, Dr. Reclam recalls the action of Hannibal's soldiers before Syracuse when they exhumed the dead and scattered their corpes over the field. He makes mention of instances in which typhus was generated by the removal of grave yards. He relates how in 1870 a number of oxen which had died of the rinderpest were buried near Dresden; how their remains poisoned the water as far as 160 feet from the spot where they were interred; and how the authorities in consequence caused them to be dug up and burned. Forster shows that water two thousand feet from a gas manufactory smelt and tasted of the gas.

With very many there is a sentiment of reverence for the bodies of their dead which will prevent their accepting cremation as a method of disposing of mortal remains. Whatever may be the action of the elements in the grave they are not observable, and therefore do not convey those disagreeable impressions which would attend the reduction of a body to its elements by the action of fire. We fully appreciate all the abstract truths there may be in favor of the plan of cremation—that the body, once dead, is deprived of feeling, and thus devoid of sensibility, may as appropriately be reduced to its original qualities by the action of fire, as by the more revolting process of decay. Yet with this as a fact, it still is true that much of the religious reverence of the masses attaches to the forms of burial, and the substitution of a new method, so entirely unlike that so long in vogue, that it will find very few who will have the hardihood to undertake it for a long time to come.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The order of Mayor Blackmore, requiring the discontinuance of the street prayer meetings of the ladies of this city engaged in the temperance crusade, has called out an unusual amount of newspaper discussion, and it may be made, yet, the key note of a reformatory movement, as regards certain existing laws. We thought at the time that the Mayor, while probably well-intentioned, missed the real point that should have been aimed at, although he kept, without doubt, within the letter of the law. The ladies were not, in any sense, rioters, or the promoters of riots. They usually, and, we think, invariably asked permission of the saloon keepers to hold their meetings, and held them with the consent of the keepers. Those who gathered to insult the ladies were undoubtedly impelled by a vicious purpose, and caused disorder from malicious motives. Yet the proclamation of the Mayor was aimed, not at these, but at the ladies. That it was a difficult case he was called upon to decide,—but that his proclamation might have recognized all the facts, will at once be admitted. But this is not what is being discussed. The following, from the Washington *Chronicle*, hints at the real issue:

> Communities who will not permit their pious women to pray publicly for the suppression of disorderly houses will probably, ere long, permit them to vote at the popular elections, which may prove to be as potential in all such cases as the effective prayers of the most saintly. Arresting pious women for saying publicly in meeting their own new and un-American history. A hundred years or so since they were persecuted, and even drowned for being witches. Their arrest and punishment may be strictly legal. The streets belong to the public as thoroughfares for travel. No one has a right to obstruct their use for this purpose. The courts have even decided that it is a violation of the rights of the public for a citizen to *stand* on the street or sidewalk for a single moment. Each one has a right to move forward on the streets, but not to sojourn in them. This is doubtless good law. But its enforcement against GODLY women who stop occasionally to say their prayers will be found in the end to have been extremely foolish.

That certain things are permitted, which are infractions of law, is too well known to be doubted. The awnings, and projecting signs, dry goods boxes and other obstructions on the side walks, are all just as plainly violative of existing ordinances as a gathering of ladies. Yet the one is permitted, and the other is not. The object of the Mayor was not, then, to enforce *all* ordinances, or the same ordinances as regards all infractions, but a special application was made, while in other directions the ordinance remained unenforced. This seems to prove that it was not so much to enforce the ordinance as to prevent a certain line of operations, that this was resorted to. This opens up the broader question—how far must the privileges of those whose motives and purposes are entirely above suspicion be made subject to the influence of the law-violating class? The question is not a new one. It has come up with reference to processions in the streets. The right to hold processions, particularly on the Sabbath, has been considered illegal. Even week-day processions are of doubtful legality, considered by themselves. At all events, attending them, there is, undeniably, power vested in the authorities to suppress or prevent them. Yet it has not usually been done, for the reason that the privilege having been conceded to some is accorded to others, and these have been, time and again, protected against riotous disturbers.

More particularly, political meetings in the streets are as clearly in violation of the law on the subject as are the ladies' meetings. Yet no officer would think of anything else than of protecting such meetings against disorderly persons. All this, because public sentiment occasionally rises superior to statutes and ordinances. It is much to do with the question of violating law. At all events, the doctrine of reserved rights is very popular in this country, and all the instances that can be called up in which favors are extended to any, contain reasons why the same favors should be extended to the ladies.

In what we have said, we merely touch the comparisons which exist. Of the expediency of the methods employed by the ladies we have heretofore spoken. Of the ultimate success of their labors, we do not presume to pass judgment. But they are respectable, pure, high-minded, sensible, practical ladies, and the ribaldry of a riotous mob should not be rolled upon them, nor should they be held responsible for these outbreaks. On the contrary they should have been protected.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress in the Fredericksburg district next Fall.

THE Worcester *Spy*, interpreting the lesson of the Connecticut election, sees danger that the Republicans will lose Massachusetts next November.

THE Troy *Times*, of which the late United States Minister to Greece is the editor, in an article entitled "A Few Words of Warning," has an exhaustive review of the political situation, closing with an earnest appeal to the President to protect the party as well as the country from "bad legislation and a reckless disregard of duty among his subordinates in the executive departments."

MOSBY has been snubbed in his shrewd efforts to get to Congress. The Richmond *Enquirer* sounds the tocsin of alarm against him, and says: "Let the white people of Virginia beware of him who is neither on the one side nor the other, but is seeking the suffrages of both parties. Such an 'independent' once seated in Congress could not be counted as representative of the Conservatism of Virginia; and the men supporting him would give no surprise by sustaining the Radical candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election."

A NOTABLE illustration of the weakness of political tricksters, when public opinion is aroused against them, was furnished by the election in St. Louis the other day. The city has for a long time been overwhelmingly Democratic, but this year the nominations of that party were so notoriously bad that a citizens' ticket was put up in opposition to it. Against five men on the Democratic ticket there was no objection, and these were elected. Against six others the fight was made, and although several of them were supposed to be particularly strong in the party, all of them were defeated except one, and he secured his election by such palpable fraud that it is probable that he will be ousted. It is a good lesson for honest people everywhere to learn, that the rogues owe their power to a criminal public indifference.

PERSONAL.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD is writing a biography of his father, William H. Seward.

QUEEN VICTORIA, although looking quite young, will be fifty-five next May. She has reigned nearly thirty-seven years.

BISMARCK'S wife wears the largest shoes of any woman beyond the Rhine, and his daughter follows in the mother's footsteps.

PRINCE ARTHUR was initiated as a Freemason on the 24th ult., by his brother, the Prince of Wales, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

THE prince Imperial has gained the largest number of marks at the Woolwich examination, and therefore has the first place on the list.

THE late Joel Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass., left property to the amount of $361,770—real estate; $99,391.66; personal, $262,378.98.

JENNIE LIND, it is said, would like to visit America again, and Otto won't let her; wherefore the latter Otto have his head damaged.

WHEN Charles A. Dana and George Ripley were at Brook Farm they used to take turns at milking the cows, and had but one hat between them.

BUTLER will be 56 years old next November. The proposal to make the anniversary of his birth a day of national fasting and prayer excites much enthusiasm. —*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE following anagram is among the curiosities of the Tichborne case: The letters forming the words "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet," may be transposed without addition or omission into the sentence, "You horrid butcher, Orton, biggest rascal here."

A BOSTON letter writer says that Nilsson is quite conscious of her own personal charms, and she recently met a young lady at the Hub, who remarked: "Miss Nilsson, I am delighted to have the pleasure of seeing you, I have been told so often by my friends that I resemble you," whereupon the singer scanned her for a moment, and coolly replied: "I prefer my own face."

OF the American singers in Europe, Minnie Hauck is a favorite at the new Opera Comique, Vienna. Alice Urban is singing with great success at St. Petersburg and Moscow, in such parts as *Selika* and *Saffo*. Marie Louise Durand triumphs at the Scala, Milan, as *Margherita*, and is charged with the creation of two new *roles*—maestri Ponchielli and Braga having both chosen her to sing in their respective operas "I Lituani" and "Caligola."

THE mother of Charles Sumner was a woman of strong and heroic traits of character, and those who knew her best could trace in the Senator's noblest characteristics a direct inheritance from her. A few days before her death, in June, 1866, a friend bent over her to receive her last message to her son, then at Washington. She caught these words from the falling lips: "Tell him his country needs him more than his mother does." He returned, however, instantly on receiving tidings of her fatal illness, and had the satisfaction of being with her when she died.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OYSTER lovers are working hard, knowing that this is their last month.

COVINGTON, KY., reporters throw dirt at each other when they meet in the street.

THE new style handkerchief, with colored borders, are called "the flirtation."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for May will have a somewhat lively paper on "Flirts and their Ways."

"A UTICA man used a postage stamp the second time," says an exchange, "and it cost him $511."

THE Confederate surgeons are to meet next month "to rescue from oblivion medical and surgical facts developed during the war."

IN a quarrel growing out of a game of cards, in New York, on Sunday night, Thomas Corbett, a coachman, was fatally shot by Thomas Ladley, a plasterer.

TWO employes of Robinson's Circus, named Hamilton and Park, while loading some cages on board a barge at Cincinnati on Sunday, fell into the river and were drowned.

AT Galena, Illinois, on Sunday, the furniture manufacturing house of Scheerer, Armbrister & Co. was burned. Loss fifteen thousand dollars; insured four thousand dollars.

IF you think a word always means the same, try putting Col. before your name, and then lift it over and put it down at the end of it, and back off and look at it—*Glasgow* (Ky.) *Times.*

A NUMSKULL near Pontiac set fire to the grass on a farm, a few days ago, and before it could be extinguished, destroyed a large amount of fence and 490 apple trees just coming into bearing.

ARRANGEMENTS are being consummated for a grand international rowing contest on the Schuylkill in 1876, in which the Oxford and Cambridge crews and the London Rowing Club will take part.

A CINGALESE POSTMASTER must lead a joyous life. These are the names of a few villages: "Galliappocondurracirhacoomhera," Keenloollagagollepoodama," "Ouseklapeodamakanda," and "Boodogeykonkeganowa."

A BOSTON paper wonders why a member of Congress who recently spoke with so much feeling of the "hayseed in his hair" and "oats in his throat," forgot to complete the diagnosis of the case by alluding to the rye in his stomach.

A SHOOTING affray occurred in Virginia City, Nev., between Matt Redding, a gambler, and Barney Kenney. Five or six shots were exchanged. Kenney hit Redding four times, and it is believed fatally wounded him. Kenney escaped unhurt.

A FIRE at Des Moines, Iowa, last Sunday night, destroyed the warehouse of J. C. Warner, with about twenty thousand bushels of grain, twelve thousand of which was wheat. Loss on grain about twelve thousand dollars; insurance nine thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO'S death rate is the third lowest in the world, Zurich being the healthiest city, Geneva next in salubrity, and San Francisco following at the rate of nineteen deaths per year in a thousand. But then Mrs. Fair was in jail some years, and some of those years when she is at large she is not married. Give her freedom, fair play and a husband, and she will bring up the average.

SOME of the old records of the town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, have just been unearthed; one of them, bearing date 1665, tells us that the town voted to purchase "one half quire of paper for use of the town," and such extravagance was criticised by the old inhabitants.

PREPARATIONS are making by the Swiss population of New York city to celebrate the shooting festival simultaneously with the celebration of the jubilee by the Federal Shooting Society of Switzerland. The time has been fixed for the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of July, at the Union Schuetzen Park, New Jersey.

THE disaster to sailing vessels and steamships during the month of January, reported by the Bureau Veritas, resulted in the total loss of 168 sailing vessels and 15 steamships. The loss of fifteen steamships in a month involves a loss in property, as well as of life, quite sufficient to lead to some better securities for the passenger trade.

WHILE a youthful couple were being joined in wedlock in a justice's court in New York, recently, the damsel rather astonished a number of spectators by suddenly breaking out with, "I want to know whether we are to keep house or board before going into this thing?" The Judge ruled the question out of order, and the ceremony proceeded.

AMONG the charges which have been brought against the habit of smoking is that of injuring the teeth, but a scientific gentleman in England says it is not guilty. In a lecture, lately delivered in London, he said that smoking "sometimes discolored the teeth, but it did not cause decay; on the contrary, it prevented decay on account of its disinfecting qualities."

THE postal card was issued on the 15th of May last year, and up to the 1st instant exactly 100,000,000, or the whole amount estimated for the first year, were delivered to the Government. Of this number, the fifteen largest cities in the country took 40,000,000—New York city alone taking 11,500,000, or nearly eight per cent. of the whole.

IT is now asserted that the so-called "suppressed speech" of Senator Sumner about President Grant and Secretary Fish was not published by the authority of his literary executors, and that they have no knowledge of the means by which it became public. But, its statements having become public, we have heard many inquiries whether the Secretary will consent to remain silent under them.

A FIRE in Junction City, Kas., on Monday morning, destroyed seven buildings in the business part of the town, including Miller's wholesale liquor store, Kentz's drug store, the Hale House, Mulgard's restaurant, and did heavy damage to the stock of Schneli & Monroe, grocers. Loss, $35,000; insured, $29,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. No fire engines were in the town, but a heavy shower of rain prevented the spreading of the flames.

ANOTHER murder was committed in San Francisco on Sunday night. James H. Fleming entered the house of a man named Fitspatrick at a late hour. He was intoxicated and commenced abusing Fitzpatrick, who tried to put him out, but could not. Fleming broke loose and attacked a young man named John G. Corbett, and knocked him down. Corbett regained his feet and got Fleming down and stabbed him four times with a dirk. Fleming died in a few minutes. Corbett is in custody.

THE southern Methodist papers give the statistics of the Church South, as they will appear in the forthcoming volume of the General Minutes. The number of members is: White, 659,677; colored, 3,429; Indian, 4,779; total 676,600, or 22,441 more than last year. The number of white members has increased 22,151, and that of Indian members 69, while the number of colored members has fallen off 128. The number of traveling preachers is 3,137, an increase of 210. There are some 7,019 Sunday schools, with 48,530 teachers, and 321,572 scholars, showing increase in all these items. The collections for conference claimants were $64,031.70; and for missions $96,644.31; showing an increase of $2,504.36 in the collections for missions, and a decrease of $1,248.74 in those for conference claimants.

FOREIGN.

THE Carlist force before Gerona has retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 100,000 reals.

THE Ashantee prize money only amounts to about $2 per man, with proportionately larger amounts according to rank.

THE French Government has issued a circular prohibiting attacks by the papers, and declaring that President MacMahon's powers are incontestible.

"THE school for Scandal" is the rage in London. It has run nights at Vaudeville, and Marie Wilton's company are about to bring it out in a most elaborate manner.

EMPEROR WILHELM and Count Von Moltke have accomplished their purposes by a slight concession to the Liberals in the German Parliament, and the regular army of the new Empire will be practically fixed at the numbers designated by these two autocrats.

PEOPLE from the country will crowd into large cities in search of fortune, in spite of all warnings, though starvation, crime and disappointment alone meet them there. The Swiss embassy in Paris was called upon within six months of the past year to send back to Switzerland over 5,000 people who had left their homes in the Alps with the expectation of finding riches and prosperity on the streets of Paris.

THE latest news of the Indian famine is as follows: The crops are everywhere good except in Tirhoot. Three hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred persons are employed on the relief works, and 35,000 on private works assisted by Government advances. An inland transport train of 2,000 Government carts from the northwest has proceeded to Patna with a reserve of fodder. Immense quantities of private grain are arriving at Behar daily from the Panjaub. Reports from correspondents state that charitable relief is rescuing many hundreds from death, and no adult should now die from starvation.

THE Ashantee war tested the merits for bush fighting of three kinds of artillery—the smallest guns in the British service. One is a small 7-pounder, 29 inches long, and weighing 150 pounds. The charge is six ounces of powder, and it throws a shell of seven pounds, or a case of seventy musket bullets. It is made of steel and rifled. The second was a smooth-bore howitzer, weighing 280 pounds. The third was the Gatling gun. All three were taken as far as the Prah, but there the Gatling and the howitzer were left behind as comparatively useless, and the little 7-pounder did all the execution. Its value, which was before tested in Abyssinia, is spoken of by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the highest terms.

Reunion of Abolitionists.

The old Abolitionists of bygone days are to have a reunion in Chicago in June. The programme sets forth the following:

"All persons who were active Abolitionists at any time when the cause of the slave needed friends are especially invited to this reunion, and to take part therein in bonds of sympathy. The public at large, and particularly the younger people who have grown up under or since the period of that agitation for national reform, are invited to attend, and are all made welcome. The proceedings will embrace a review of past; the period of sacrifice with faith and hope, and congratulations for the final success which they have been permitted to realize; and will consist of addresses from persons who were formally prominent as speakers or writers for the cause of the slave; in biographical notices of persons who were distinguished in that field of labor in the West, or who have become the men of the nation, and are now dead; in the recital of reminiscences and historical sketches of the past, and in singing the songs of liberty which were once effective in this reform, by members of the choirs, or those who join with them, in the music of the old Liberty Minstrel, and probably in a concert of distinguished singers appropriate to the occasion."

Miss Cary's Lovers.

A New York letter says: "Victor Maurel, the baritone, whose splendid singing and magnectic presence have gained him greater fame in this country than ever Sankey won, sailed for Europe to-day. He had a farewell dinner, at which all the principal singers of the Strakosh troupe, Aimee, and other musical celebrities were present to bid him adieu. It is hinted, by the way, that the reason Mr. Strakosch concluded to dispense with Maurel's services was that a strong attachment was springing up between the baritone and the contralto of the company, Miss Annie Louise Cary, all of which, if true, Miss Cary may be forgiven, inasmuch as almost every young woman in New York is in love with Maurel. But the trouble was, if the gossips may be believed, that the hard managerial heart of Strakosh has had for a long time a very tender feeling toward Miss Cary, and so he thought 'twere better that Maurel should breathe the air of la belle France! It has been *on dit* for weeks that Strakosch and Miss Cary had other than operatic engagements, but that lady has been engaged by Madame Grundy so many times that I should prefer Miss Cary's word for it rather than Madame's.

HOUSEHOLD BABY.

What a joy to human eyes,
When it laughs or when it cries;
What a treasure, what a prize,
Is the household baby!

Be its temper rising, falling,
Is it cooing, crowing, squalling,
Still the same dear precious darling—
Is the household baby.

If the scene without be dreary,
If the heart within grow weary,
Baby wakes and all is cheery—
What a rush for baby!

Mamma's eyes grow bright with joy;
Grandpa laughs, and "grandpa's boy"
Gladly leaves his last new toy
To play bo-peep with baby.

Sisters from their music run;
Maud has caught the "sweetest one,"
Grace bends down in girlish fun
To make a horse for baby.

Up to everything we know,
Hands and feet "upon the go;"
What a funny creature though,
Is the household baby.

Bring the puppy and the cat,
Let her pull and pinch and pat,
Puss and pup were made for that—
Made to please the baby.

Bring that china vase, mamma;
Get "the mirror and the hammer;"
Anything to make a clamor,
And delight the baby.

Let it clang and clash away,
Let it laugh and shout and play,
And be happy while it may,
Dear, mischievous baby!

What a joy to human eyes!
What an angel in disguise!
What a treasure, what a prize,
Is the household baby!

—*Little Pilgrim.*

"TRICKS OF THE TRADE."

Frauds Practiced by Manufacturers of Spool Cotton.

A few weeks ago notice was taken of frauds practiced by the manufacturers of spool cotton in Manchester, England, who put false marks on cotton "for exportation only," and thus lost or partially lost their trade with the Indian colonies. A similar fraud has been committed by Manchester manufacturers of cotton fabrics on India and Chinese importers, the goods being "weighed" with size to an amount averaging 9½ per cent. of the entire weight. The merchants of Shanghai have noted this fraud, and while it is fresh in their memory, there seems to be a good opportunity for American manufacturers to revive the once flourishing trade of the United States with the East. Samples of American drills similar to the "weighed" English drills were washed out and found to contain only from 3½ to 5 per cent. of size. The sterling price of English drills and the currency price of American drills being alike reduced to American gold, it appears that if the English manufacturer made his drills with only 5 per cent. of sizing the price would be 11½ cents per yard, while American drills on the same basis would be 6½ cents, a difference per yard of nearly 2 cents in our favor. f, on the other hand, American drills were "weighed," like the English drills, the prices in gold per yard would be for the American 6½ cents, for the English 7½ cents, a difference of about 1½ cents per yard in favor of this country's manufactures. There will be little difficulty in proving this, if it be true, to the Shanghai importer who has been swindled by Manchester manufacturers, both in the quantity of cotton on each spool "for exportation only," and in the quality of drills marked with the same marks as in former years appeared on genuine fabrics.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1854.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9:00 A. M. to 3 P. M., and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zoe.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
POWDERED BATH BRICK,
POWDERED BATH BRICK.
Fine nice Soda, Ash and Sal Soda.
Also a very fine quality of English Baking Soda and Pure Cream Tartar, white and mottled; pure Castile Soap. A new and splendid assortment of Toilet Soaps of every kind, imported and domestic, every variety. Also a large stock of Bathing Sponges, Toilet and Carriage Sponges of every variety. Persons wishing any of the above articles or anything in the Drug or Family Medicine line, will find the best assortment in the city at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish.
A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
WE WANT MONEY.
$20,000
WORTH OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
AT COST,
For 10 days only, to make room for Spring Goods, at
BORLAND'S OLD STAND,
98 Market Street,
W. C. DUNCAN,
Successors to
J. H. & W. C. BORLAND.
JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET,
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. fs15-yos
BEANS—25 BBLS CHOICE NAVY Beans.
DRIED PEACHES—25 bbls Halves; 15 do Quarters; 15 do Sliced.
DRIED APPLES—10 bbls Sliced.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 138 First avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Prints. At 4½c, New Dark Prints. At 5c, some of the best Prints.
Muslins, At 8c, a fine Unbleached Muslin. At 10c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin. At 11c, fine Soft Finish Muslin. At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin, Pillow Case Muslins. 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Towels and Towelings. At 8½c, All Linen Toweling. At 8½c, All Linen Towels. At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash. At 12½c, Splendid Damask Towels. At 15c, Wide Damask Toweling. At 25c and 37½c, Handsome Damask Towels. At 50c, French Towels, Turkish Bath Towels.
Linens and Napkins. Table Diapers, Table Damasks, Loom Linens, Fine Barnsley Linens, Red Turkey Damask, Also, with Colored Pillow Case and Sheeting Linens, Lyon Linens, Napkins, Doyley, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c. Hemp Carpets, Cottage and Rag Carpets, 2 and 3 ply Ingrain Carpets, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets, Table, Floor and stair Oil Cloths, the patent "Linoleum" Cloth, Plain, Checked and Striped Straw and Cocoa Mattings, &c., Plain and Lettered Door Mats, Rugs, Stair Rods, Window Blinds, Hollands, Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Cornices, Curtain Damasks, Lambrequins, &c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING SEASON
1874.
NEW GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.
BEAD FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
BEADED, GUIPURE & YAK LACES
Chantille and Guipure Laces, New Style Pearl, Jet, Oxydized and Steel Buttons, Jet Ear Rings, Jet Sets, Pearl and Jet Slides, Steel Ornaments and Slides, Jet Cresses, Veil Pins and Veil Buckles, Bead Necklaces, Leather Belts, Fan Chains, &c.
PLAIN AND PLAID SASH RIBBONS,
White Silk Fringed Scarfs, Crape Du Chine, Fringed Scarfs in new shades, Wide Crape Ties, White China Crape Neckerchiefs, Colored Gros Grain Silks in new Spring shades, Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at very low figures, Cloth and Cashmere English
Walking Jackets, Beaded Jackets,
Embroidered and Beaded Polonaise, Children's White P. K. Dresses, Infant's P. K. and Cashmere Cloaks, Embroidered and Beaded Shawls, Embroidered Flannel for Skirts, Ladies' and Children's
White Cotton and Fancy Striped Hose
At lowest prices. Gauze and Gossamer Underwear, Plced and Corded P. K.'s at very low prices. P. K. Embroidery, Tucked Muslins, Striped and Barred Muslins and Swisses, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Dusters, &c.; Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in new patterns.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
At very low prices. Black Spanish Nett in handsome patterns, Beaded, Chenille and Silk-spot Nett, Spanish Lisse Lisse Scarfs, new styles in Lace Veils, a full assortment of Alexander, Harris' and Thomson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, &c.
RETAIL,
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
BUSINESS CHANGES.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Macrum & Carlisle,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at
No. 27 FIFTH AVENUE
BY
J. D. CARLISLE,
Who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.
N. G. MACRUM,
J. D. CARLISLE.
I respectfully ask for my successor a
Continuance of the Patronage
Of my friends and the public.
N. G. MACRUM.
PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1874.
Dissolution of Copartnership
The partnership heretofore existing between Robt. H. Patterson and John H. Stewart, under the firm name of R. H. PATTERSON & CO., is this day been dissolved by mutual consent, John H. Stewart retiring. The Livery business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Seventh avenue, by Robt. H. Patterson, who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
JOHN H. STEWART.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1874.
I respectfully ask for my successor a continuance of the patronage of my friends and the public.
ap8:3t JOHN H. STEWART.
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.
FISH—FINNAN HADDIES, SMOKED Halibut, Smoked Salmon, Bloater Herring, Mess Herring, Mess Mackerel, Extra No. 1 Mackerel, and Pickled Salmon, just received,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Isac. M. Hood,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 14, 1874.

The tendency of finances is again, in the main, toward depression. There is a fair accumulation at the banks, and a moderate demand. But the hopes entertained that Congress would speedily dispose of the financial question, and give the country to clearly understand just what may be expected, have been disappointed, and the result is the old feeling of caution and depression. We still entertain the hope that whatever is accomplished will be done soon enough to admit of the development of an active, if late, spring trade.

There is marked depression in railway shares in the New York market. The reason is palpable, and is shown by the condition of Minnesota in the month of February. The statement from which we quote says: "The State of Minnesota is an immense railroad cemetery. Her new State reports show that her 1,700 miles operated last year did not earn enough to meet the interest on the funded debt and the running expenses by $3,840,000. The gross earnings were $5,535,000; the net earnings, $1,715,000, or less than a quarter of the interest on the bonds. Seven roads, operating 224 miles, do not pay their running expenses. Every mile of the road is covered by nearly $15,000 of stock and $41,000 of bonds. The unpaid and overdue coupons amount to $3,749,000, most of them of recent date."

The result of this may be seen in the following changes in the market in the two weeks embraced in the following:

	Highest. March 27.	Lowest. April 11
Pacific Mail	49¼	46⅝
West Union	82	76¾
New York Central and Hudson	102¼	98⅛
Erie	41	34⅝
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	82	74⅜
Michigan Central	88	83
Chicago and Rock Island	108	100¾
Chicago and Northwestern	68	62¾
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	74¾	70
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	46	41
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	65	60
Toledo, Wabash and Western	48	44¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32	29⅝
Union Pacific	37¾	36¼

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅝	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	121¼	121⅜
5-20 1862	118	118
" 1864	118¼	118¼
" 1865	120⅜	120⅜
" 1865 new	119⅝	119⅝
" 1867	120	120
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6's	116½	117
New 5 per cents	113⅝	113⅝
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	98¾	99⅜
Erie	35⅜	35⅞
L. S.	100	100
R. I. & E.	1	1¼
C. C. & I. C.	32	32⅝
St. Paul	41¾	42¾
Do. preferred	79⅝	80
Michigan Southern	75¾	75⅝
Do. Central	83	83⅛
North Western Common	52¾	54⅛
Do. preferred	70	70⅝
Rock Island	101	101⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	46⅜	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	77⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜	29⅝
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	44⅛	45¾
Harlem	126	127
Chicago and Alton	102	102
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	63¾	63
U. S. Express	70¾	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	77¾
Canton	78	78
Terre Haute		11
Panama		140
Fort Wayne	91¾	94¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31¾	33¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board this day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	92	
" scrip	98¾	99
Reading	57⅜	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	122¾
Oil Creek	14	16
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	98¾	
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire do.	52	53

NEW YORK, April 13, 1874.

Money closed easy at 4@5. Sterling was lower at 484¾ for sixty days and 488 for sight. The customs receipts were $415,000. Gold advanced to 113¾. Just previous to the close the final sales were at 113¾, the extremes of the day having been 113⅝@113¾. The carrying rates were 2@3. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $15,000. The clearings were $15,000,000. Governments were quiet and firm. State bonds were dull and nominal. Stocks opened weak, and prices declined ¼ to ¾, but rallied later and closed strong at the highest point of the day, having advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The leading features were Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash, New York Central, Northwest Common, and Hannibal & St. Joseph. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 75,000 shares, of which 47,500 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 4,500 Wabash, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 New York Central, 6,000 St. Paul, 30,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwest Common, 18,500 Erie, and 7,500 Hannibal & St. Joseph.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121½@5-32 of '62, 118; do of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 120⅝; do, new, 119⅝; do of '67, 120; do '68, 120¾; 10-40's, 114⅝; currency 6s, 117; 5's, 114¾; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6's, 94½; Tennessee, old, 67½; do new, 57; Virginia 6's, new, 35; do old, 32½; North Carolina old, 28; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾; Quicksilver, 27¾; Adams Express, 98½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77½; American Express, 63; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 37½; do preferred, 80; Hudson River, 100; Reading, 130; Michigan Central, 84; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94½; Northwestern common, 54⅝; do preferred, 70¾; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 42¾; do preferred, 80; Toledo & Wabash, 45¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 11; do preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Covington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 79⅝; Panama, 139½; Illinois Central, 100; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 98; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½.

LONDON, April 13—3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50 000. Consols' money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's of '62, 10½; do of '67, 10⅝; 10-40's, 10¾; new 5's, 104½; New York Central, 99¼; Erie, 25¾; do, preferred, 45. The market for Erie shares was firmer, in consequence of an announcement that the directors intend to have the accounts of the company examined by the London auditors, and to publish the auditors' report in advance of the dividend. The quotations were 25¾@26, and the closing 25¾.

PARIS, April 13.—Rentes, 58f 87½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 13, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals, although not large are sufficient to keep up a supply to meet the demand, which usually, at this time, is light, while prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $3.50 to $4.50 per bri. for common to fair, and $5@5.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand but the supply is fully equal to it, the arrivals still keeping up well for the season, while as regards prices there has been no change whatever; we continue to quote at 60@70c ⅌ gallon, according to quality and condition.

ASHES—The market continues quiet, but an increased trade soon is confidently expected. Common Soda, 3¾@4. Refined, 4¾@5. Pearls, 10. Pots, 9. Nitrate Soda, 4¼@5. Blacklead, 5. Arsenic, 5. Manganese, 6¾.

ALE—No change in rates; business is still reported dull. X, $3 ⅌ bbl. to the city, and $3 to the country; XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Half bris. in proportion.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in light supply but there is little or no call for it, as it is about out of season.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BEESWAX—The arrivals for some time past have been comparatively light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain without quotable change, ranging from 27@30c per ⅌.

BUTTER—There has been a steady demand for the better grades during the past week, hence, notwithstanding the arrivals were liberal, there was no accumulation, and prices, as was generally expected, have been pretty well sustained; common and inferior stock, however, for which the market is overstocked, is very dull, and dealers report that it is hard to work off at any price. Quotations may be fairly given at 15@20 for inferior to common; 25@30 for medium to good, and 35@40 for prime to choice. Occasional small sales of fancy reported at 42@43, but dealers generally appeared to regard these rates as being above the market, and very difficult to obtain except for something fancy in small packages.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements and increasing, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $2 to $2.25 ⅌ bushel, according to quality. It appears strange that the consumption in this much larger city below of Potatoes being so high; the former are worth but little more than the latter, yet one bushel of Beans will go as far as 7 or 8 bushels of Potatoes.

BROOM CORN—We can report a regular consumptive demand, and as the arrivals continue light, stocks must be considerably reduced, although prices have undergone no change whatever; we continue to quote at 5¼@5¾c for red; 7@8 for green, and 8@9c for fine.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2.25@2.50 ⅌ dozen; No. 3, $2.50@2.75; No. 4, $3@3.25; No. 5, $3.50@3.75; No. 6, $4@4.75. Carpet Brooms, $1@1.25. Whisps, $1.90@1.75.

COUNTRY BACON —Country Shoulders, 7@8. Sides, 8@9c. Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 8@9.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ⅌ bbl., as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—The supply in this market is very much reduced, and this being the case, the market is firm with a slight advance of half a cent ⅌ lb; we now quote prime New York Factory in job lots, at 13¼@13½. Limburger quoted at from 16@17c. The supply of Ohio Factory in this market is almost entirely exhausted. New Cheese is expected within the next few days.

CANNED GOODS—The jobbing trade is possibly somewhat better, but it is not what it should be or usually is at this particular time; it is still doubtless unsatisfactory from a seller's standpoint. No change in prices. Tomatoes $2.30@2.35. Peaches, 3 ⅌ cans, $1.25@1.35. Corn, $2.75@2.85.

COKE—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, but it is hoped there will soon be a change for the better. We continue to quote Connellsville on shore at $3.25 ⅌ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, such as we correspond with: Planished Coppers' Copper, 12 ⅌ sheets and upward, 35c. Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 ⅌ sheets, 36c. Braziers' Copper, 13 ⅌ sheet and less, 37c; under 84 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 84 in diameter and over, 40c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Sheathing Copper, 34 to 38 oz., 35c. Bolt Copper, 40c. Composition Nails, 35c.

CEMENT—Rosendale Hydraulic, quoted at $4.00@4.50. Laing and McKallip's Keystone, $2@2.50. Louisville, $2@2.50. Phœnix, $2@2.50. Calcined Plaster, $4@4.50. Land Plaster, $3.25@3.50.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 11c. Nonatook, 10c. Pittsburgh Family, 10c. Juniata, B. fine, 9¾c. White Clover, 8½c. Chenango, 8c. Colored, 8c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 31.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. S. Y. Water, 7. Oysters, 8½@7. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9¾. Butter, 9. Boston Cream, 9. Sugar Cream, 9. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 20c; ½ inch, 21c; ⅜ and ⅝-16, 18½c tarred rope and yarn, 17c and hay and leather twine, 18. Sisal rope—¾ and 5-16 in. diameter, 16¾c; ½ in. and upwards, 16c; hay and spoke twine, 16¾. Oil well drilling cables—hawser laid, 17¾c do. bolt rope and yarn, 19c. Sand rope, 17c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a moderate inquiry for Apples, and we can report sales at 8 to 10c ⅌ lb, according to quality. Peaches continue very dull but prices remain unchanged; halves, 14 to 15; mixed, 10 to 12; peeled, 18 to 20. The supply of small fruits such as Cherries and Berries is almost exhausted. Pitted Cherries would bring 33 to 35; unpitted, 8 to 10.

EGGS—The arrivals during the past week have been liberal, although not any more so than was sufficient to keep up the supply, and as there has been no change whatever in rates since the date of our last review, we continue to quote at 15@16. It is proper to remark, however, that there is no doubt as prices here are higher than at the east, and in case of increased receipts it is fair to infer that lower rates will be the result.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese, 87@88 ⅌ whole, sale, and 75@80c additional in a jobbing way.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 1 Spring, $50; Apollo, $30; Bolivar, $30; West Virginia, $16.

FLOUR—The market, if anything, is a little stronger in tone, under the receipts of wheat from the west, our main source of supply, and New York has been more active and stronger for some time past, while the local demand for export trade, but trade is only moderate and prices have undergone no change whatever. We continue to quote as follows: Superfine, $4.75@5.25; Extra, $5.25@5.50; Red and winter, and $6@6.50 for white Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There has been an increased demand for most kinds of grain during the past week, and a little firmer feeling in consequence, with continued light receipts and reduced stocks, but there is no material change to report in prices; dealers, however, continue to report trade as being unsatisfactory, that there is little or no margin for profit, as prices are higher relatively at the source of supply than here. The offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and there is possibly a little more inquiry but prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.50@1.55 for red and $1.60@1.65 for white, according to quality. The same may be said of Corn in the ear, but what little inquiry there is comes from country mills. The Oat market has stiffened up somewhat since the date of our last, more for export and prices are a shade higher, in consequence of an increased demand and diminished receipts; we now quote 50@52 for good to prime white. There is also a very fair demand for Corn, both Ear and Shelled, and rates are fully sustained, ranging from 50 to 52c for Ear, Shelled and Yellow at 49 to 51c, with but little offering and not much call for it. Distillers, in consequence of the temperance excitement, are buying very sparingly. Barley is also dull, and for the same reason.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $5.00; per barrel, $9.50. Pearl Barley, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $3@4.50.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11c; Stearine, 14c; Star do., 19.

LARD—Prime Choice Carolina, 9¾; Prime, 8¾@; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, similar to choice old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ⅌ cans, $1.60 ⅌ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ ⅌ cans, $1.50; do, $3 ⅌ dozen.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 3c; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27¾. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; loose, 2c less.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7¾; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½c; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; Diamond Extra C, 8¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 60 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, as follows, and 8c. Allspiced, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 65c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 65c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 14 cents; Currants; 7¾@8c; Layer Raisins, $3.00 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 12½c ⅌ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 25; Pearl Ash, 6½; Concentrated Lye $8.00; Wheeling Tobies, $10.50; Oswego and Dyer's Corn Starch, 11; silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Glossa Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5½.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel, $25.00. No. 1 mess mackerel 23.00, Extra No. 1 shore mackerel 20.00. No. 1 shore mackerel 18.00. No. 2 shore mackerel 15.00. No. 2 large bay mackerel 17.00, large No 3 bay mackerel $16.50, Extra No. 3 mackerel 17.00, Split Labrador Herring 8.50, Split Shore Herring 8.00, Round Shore Herring $7.00 Smoked Bloater Herring, $2. Whitefish, ½ bbl. barrel 7.75, Lake Trout, per half barrel 7.00, large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs. 6.50, medium do. 6.00, large Grand Bank Codfish 6.25, medium do. $5. Lake Herring, 5. Pickerel, 5.25; bris. 25@27½.

HAY—The market for baled is moderately active, but with continued liberal receipts, prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last weekly report, and we continue to quote at $18@22 per ton, according to condition and quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $22@28.

HOMINY—Is in light supply, and the market is firm but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at $5 ⅌ bri. to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

HIDES—Green Salted Steer Hides, 9¾@10¾c; Green Salted Mixed, 8¾@9¾. Green Salted Cow, 8¾@9¾. Green Butcher steers, 6@7. Green Butcher's Cows, 5@6. Green butcher bull hides, 4. Green Salted Kip, 11@13. Green Salted Calf skins, 13@15. Green butcher's Calf skins, 10. Dry Flint Hides, 22.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 40@42 Oak Sole, med and light, 36@39 Oak; Sole, Spanish 30@38; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and med, 30@35; Red Sole, Oronoco, 24@31 Red Sole, good dgd. 26@28; Shoe Skirting, 42@43 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 60. Rough Calf Leather, 32@38. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8. Harness best city, pure oak, 41@44; Harness, best country, 38@41. Harness, ordinary oak, 36@37. Calf Skirting, 44@46. Calf Bridle, per dozen, $50@55. Black bridle, per dozen, $46@50. Band Leather, per D, 46@50. Finished calf, country, $1.00@1.40; French Calf, 1.50@2.30; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.50. Wax upper, per foot, 26@35. Wax, per pound, Kip 90@1.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quotable at $1.10@1.15 for gallon jugs to the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way. Maple Sugar, in grain, 12½.

MILL FEED—Is in steady demand and light supply, and prices are firm but unchanged. Bran, $1.05@1.10. Middlings $1.40@1.50.

OILS—Lard Oil firm but unchanged; No. 1, 82c and No 2 at 65. Linseed is still quotable at $1.05@1.10. Coal Oil is firm but unchanged at 18½c for standard brands by the car load and 19@20c additional for smaller lots.

ONIONS—$4@5 ⅌ bri. Union Setts, $6@7 per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per ⅌ lb. Turkeys, 16c per lb. Dressed Turkeys, 20@21c.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue very meagre, as compared with what they were a few weeks ago, and with reduced stocks and an increased demand, the market is considerably firmer, and while there has been as yet no quotable change in prices, the tendency is decidedly upward; we continue to quote at $1.25 to $1.35 per bushel in a jobbing way, according to quality. Some dealers appear to be impressed with the belief that prices will go still higher, arguing that the supply in the country will not be equal to the demand during the next sixty days, but this, to say the least, is an open question.

PEAS—In good supply, but prices remain as last quoted, $1.65@1.75 ⅌ bushel.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates: Brandon Yellow, 2½@3 cents. Blue Prussian, 6@7c. Blue Ultramarine, 25@45c. Green Chromo 14@18. Green Paris, 30@50c. Green Verditter 12@20c. Green Versailles, 25@30c. Lamp Black, 9@10c. Lamp Black Germantown, 13@15c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2½@3c. Spanish Brown, 1¾@3½c. Venetian Red American, 2¾@3½c. Venetian Red, English 4 @4½c.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13 ⅌ lb; canvassed, 13½. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9½; canvassed, 9¾. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured 12; canvassed, 12¾. Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 14c. Canvassed, 14½. Tongues—Sugar Cured $7.25 ⅌ dozen; Bacon —Shoulders, 8¼ ⅌ lb; Rib sides, 9¾; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼. Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.; Lard—Prime Lard, in tierces, 11 ⅌ lbs.; Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; half bris. 11¾; buckets, 12¾; in 2 lb caddies, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 13½; in 10 lb pails, 13; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 6 lb do, 14¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Woolen, 12@14 cents; Cotton, 3@3½c.

TALLOW—Solid, 6½@7.

SEEDS—The arrivals of Clover the past week have been comparatively light, and with an increased demand, and reduced supply, the market is firm and prices higher; we now quote at $4@4.10 Timothy Seed, on the other hand, is very dull and prices are low; we quote at $1.75@2.00. Flax Seed continues very scarce, and may be fairly quoted at $1.60@1.65.

WHITE LEAD—Trade, while it is better than it has been and improving, is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, while prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote strictly pure in ton lots, 11c, and 11¼ cents in a jobbing way. In tin packages one half to one cent ⅌ pound additional.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a fair demand, orders continue to come in pretty freely, and while three factories in operation have stopped, they can do, trade is not as active as it was generally expected it would be, and margins are still reported very small. We continue to quote discounts at 65 to 65 and 5 off Pittsburgh list.

WOOL—There is very little doing in the market on this section of the country, nor is it to be expected, as we are as it were just between the old and new clip; the stock of the former is first hands is about exhausted, while the former is not yet ready for market. We continue to quote at 40@45 for pulled and 45@50 for fleeces. The eastern markets continue moderately active but devoid of anything particularly new.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Paint Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Diamond Crimp, $2.25.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 13—There is a better feeling in trade, and all jobbers seem acting in concert on the market for staple cotton goods, prices percales and other goods. Print goods are ruinously steady at unchanged prices in first hands, but jobbers of rather assorted rooms some popular makes. Among the specialties are solid up to the receipts, and firm. Prints, fancy shirtings and prints scarce in good request. Woolen goods are dull and unsettled.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Flour in good demand; superfine, $4@5.37½. Wheat firm; red $1 40@1.46, new steady at 86c. Corn steady; yellow 54@55c. Oats firm at 62½c. Petroleum in limited demand; crude 11¼c; refined 19¾@19½c. Whisky dull at 96c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, April 13, 1874.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to-day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
Marks & Bro, Chicago	4 "
J Hunter, Chicago	1 "
W & J Hoffman, Chicago	2 "
J P Smith, Chicago	1 "
W Rice, Chicago	1 "
Eli Ks z Chicago	1 "
Ks z & Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
J Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
Hartman & Rothchilds, Chicago	3 "
J J Ray, Chicago	1 "
Theo. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
J Lehman, Chicago	1 "
Shamberg & Lowensteine, Chicago	1 "
Marks & Kahn, Chicago	2 "
Marks & Keifer, Chicago	1 "
I. Keifer, Chicago	2 "
Greenwald and K. Chicago	2 "
Moonshine & L. Chicago	1 "
W Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
B S Trauerman, Chicago	1 "
Herrick & Varner, Chicago	3 "
Head & Trimble, Orrville	1 "
R Childs, Lakeville	1 "
D Kaufman, Lakeville	1 "
J W Unger, Canton	1 "
H H Brooks, Canton	1 "
Thos. McLain, Jamestown	1 "
John Sword, Newcastle	1 "
Jacob Needy, Circleville	2 "
Total	49 "
Total last week	53 "

HEAVES.

In addition to the 49 cars of western cattle there was fully one car driven in, which would make fifty cars in all, or calculating at 17 to the car, 850 head, showing a considerable excess in point of numbers, while as regards quality there was but little, if any, difference. Of the entire supply, 40 cars or four fifths, were for city butchers and the remainder for feeders. We believe it fair to infer that the Chicago cattle were bought a shade cheaper than on sale last Monday, although some dealers denied very emphatically that such was the case so far as they were concerned; but while there may have been exceptions, there is not much doubt but what, as a general thing, our statement on this point is correct. As might be expected with the increased supply and only an average demand, the market was a little slow, especially toward the close, but by 11 o'clock the yards were pretty well cleared and that, too, at last week's rates, and we think sellers generally did better than last Monday, as their cattle did not cost quite as much and they obtained fully as much for them. However, the improvement did not amount to much, as trade has been reported unsatisfactory for some time past, hence notwithstanding the market was more favorable to the sellers, as a class, than it was to the regular dealers, we have reason to believe, made a little money, it was nothing to brag about. Butchers' stock in request, owing to the increased cost of beeves, but from what we can learn, cattle are no higher here than elsewhere, and, furthermore, there is no fancy prospect of them becoming any cheaper before the first of June.

So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 7¼, and this figure could only be realized for the very best; one dealer informed us that he obtained that price and 7.00 for a load or dozen out of some two cars, but we do not think this proportion would hold good all through. Mr. Wilson, of Washington, had four cars of heavy cattle on sale, averaging about 2,000 ℔s, but they were left over, the great objection made against them by Monday's dealers was their being too fat. Our best butchers very generally prefer a good 1,300@1,400 bullock, everything else being equal, to one weighing 1,500 or over, while the former will sell more readily and bring fully as much, if not more money, than the latter—it is quality more than quantity that goes with them. Look at, and it might be well enough for those who are shipping to this market to make a note of this and act accordingly.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra butcher cattle	7.15@7.25
Prime butcher cattle	6.85@7.00
Good butcher cattle	6.50@6.80
Fair to medium	6.00@6.25
Stockers, 8 & 9 1,000 lb	4.50@5.25
Bulls, as to quality	4.50@5.50
Mixed rough stock	3.50@4.00

STOCKERS

There were but very few on sale to-day as drovers, in view of the fact that buyers generally do not want to pay a fair price, are buying off the market, and, consequently, are not feeding in this kind of cattle in this market. Good 9@10,000 steers, however, cannot be laid down here under $5@5.25, and 9@9.25 will be quoted at $4@4½. These are pretty stiff prices but we are assured that they are bringing very full prices and hence cannot be delivered here under our quotations.

FRESH COWS.

The market was almost entirely bare to day and a fair business might have been done, no doubt have been disposed of at very full rates, prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. We continue to quote at $35 to 37 for inferior to common: $45 to 55 for medium to good and $65 to 75 for extra to fancy.

SHEEP.

The supply was again very meagre to-day footing up less than 200 head, hence, we have reason to believe, many of the butchers were unable to get any at all, as the number on sale would not begin, ordinarily, to supply the demand. As might be expected, with the very limited supply, dealers expressed no difficulty in real zing very full rates; Adam Eckert retailed 80 head of wooled sheep at 6 to 8 cts; John Mull 25 averaging 110 lbs, at 6½; Reed Hood & Trimble wholesaled 67 common, 93 lbs, at 7c. There were no clipped on sale; may be quoted in absence of sales at 5¾ to 6¾, as to quality and condition.

VEAL CALVES.

Are coming in more freely but the supply of strictly prime continues light, scarcely equal to the demand, hence dealers have no difficulty in realizing full rates for this particular class. Quotations may be given at 5 to 6 cts per lb for common to fair, and 6½ to 7 for prime to extra —it requires something extra to bring the outside figure.

HOGS.

The supply was small, hence with an average demand, the market was more active and firmer but prices were about the same as last week, ranging from 6 to 6¾ gross.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 13, 1874.

The Crude market, as compared with Saturday, has undergone no quotable change. Parker dispatches quoted at $1.73@1.77½ for immediate shipment, and $1.82½@1.85 for certificates, according to pipe line. It is rumored, but we don't take much stock in the report, that producers contemplate making an attempt to curtail development, with a view, we presume, of keeping down the production and thereby keep up prices. The same movement has been tried repeatedly and failed, and it is not likely it will be attempted again, and if it is, failure will probably be the result. It is too big an interest to be controlled by any combination, and besides, there are too many conflicting interests to conciliate. Refined continues weak, and prices are still tending downward. A50 delivered in Philadelphia, quoted at 15¾@15¾, and May at 15¾@15¾.

The barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.50; city, $1.75.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Barrels.	Bpls.
Young	Fairchild, J. W.	770
Bushnell	Model O. W	467
Stevenson	Central O. W.	240
McKelvy	Starr O. W.	479
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	715
Fisher Bros.	Steadard O. W.	953
Fisher Bros.	Sunbeam O. W.	479
Total		4,083

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., April 13, 1874.

Crude oil at C. & P. R. R. Station ⅌ bri. $1.47; at wells, $1.35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring, $1.35½; No 2 $1.34½; No 2 $1.19½@1.20; rejected $1.10@1.11. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 62½c cash; 63¼c seller May; 66¾c seller June; rejected 61½c. Oats: demand moderate: demand; No 2 43½c spot; 46¾c seller May; rejected 43c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 90@92c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No 1 $1.65@1.70.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $16 cash; $16@16.05 seller May; $16.25 seller June. Lard steady with a moderate demand; $10.30 seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; no sales.

WHISKY—Demand fair and markes firm at 92c.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour firm and more cotton and in active request; $5.10@5.50 common to good; $5.85@6.60; white wheat extra $6.25@7.25. Wheat in moderate demand. No. 2 spring at $1.55@1.57; No 2 Milwaukee $1.62@1.62; winter red western $1.70. Rye firm at $1.06@1.12. Barley dull at $1.40. Malt q ie and in buyers' favor. Corn in demand, new western mixed 58@60c; white western 57@58c. Oats firm and more active; mixed 42@43c; white 45@47c. Hay and Groceries quiet. Petroleum: crude 7½@7¾c; refined 19¾c. Pork heavy at $16.75. Beef quiet. Middles dull, long clear 9½@9¾c; clear 10¼@10¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 10c. Butter heavy at 24@27c. Cheese firm at 11@16½c. Whisky firm at 93½@96c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Flour dull; treble $5.75@7; double extra $7.25@7.75; family $8@8.50; fancy $8.50@9. Corn quiet; white 90@92c. Oats dull and very scarce at 70@75c. Rye quiet; $1.40. Hay quiet; prime $18. Pork dull at $17.75, dry salt meats dull; shoulders 7½@8c. Bacon: only jobbing demand at 9¾, 9¾@10¾c. Lard dull and in jobbing demand; tierce 9¾@10c; keg 10½@10¾c. Whisky dull; fair to fully fair 92@93c; prime 95@96c. Molasses: no sales. Coffee unchanged at 21½@22c. Corn meal dull at $4.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Cotton firm. Rye quiet and unchanged. Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine, $4.50@5. Wheat steady at 86@90c. Barley firm at $1.05@1.20. Pork quiet and heavy at $16

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage April 13.

Nancy Rusk, Hammondville, Ohio, 3c; Annie L. Boyles, Delaware, Ohio, 3c; Nettie Campbell, Norwich, Conn., 3c; Chas. Denison, Denver, C. T., 3c; E. Monthly, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Dr. James Fleming, Harrisburg, Pa., 3c; Robt. M. Hughes, Peru, Ind., 3c; Geo. Heinlman, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; Jacob Hendershield, Green Tree, Pa., 1c; Jones & Brinker, N. Bethlehem, Pa., 1c; Mr. D. E. Metzler, Kelly Station, Pa., 3c; James Martin, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Patrick Martin, C. Fetterman, W. T., 3c; Novelty Co., Batavia, Ill., 2c; Susan O'Niel W. Nien, Pa., 1c; Purlee Co., New York; 3c; E. B. Sawyers, Mt. Washington, Pa., 3c; McFerding, Hogan & Co., N. York, 3c; M. Young, New York, 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

ACCIDENT TO A TOW.

The "Oakland" Loses a Barge with 20 000 Bushels of Coal.

From a dispatch received in this city yesterday we learn that about noon the towboat "Oakland" ran against the barge which was sunk by the steamer "Mary Ann," on Saturday last, at the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway bridge at Steubenville, sinking a coal boat containing twenty thousand bushels of coal. The barges are just below the bridge, a little to left of the channel, making navigation very dangerous.

HUNG BY THE FEET.

A Peculiar Accident in a Mill.

On Friday, Mr Burleigh, foreman of the bolt works of Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., on the South Side, met with a peculiar accident. He was caught in the belting, and his heavy weight, two hundred pounds, stopped the machinery before he was whirled around the shafting. He had the pleasure, however, of being caught by his feet, and hanging for two hours, before he could be extricated. Once a rope was thrown around his waist, but it slipped to his neck and nearly choked him. The gentleman was released, very badly hurt, but having made a most miraculous escape with his life.

THEIR "DAY."

A Little Leniency for the Late Water Commission.

The dismissal of the conspiracy case by Alderman McMasters, and the endorsement of the Water Works contracts by Councils yesterday, seem to indicate that as "every dog has his day," the old proverb is not to fail in the case of the late lamented Water Commission. The direct and indirect dealings with which the name and acents of the commission have been connected, have been pretty fairly canvassed during the past four months, and oft time, just as fiercely denounced as discovered after it all, so as to have a magisterial investigation wind up with "no case" and the municipal authorities endorse the much abused contracts, must certainly be eminently satisfactory to the late Water Commission. Perhaps the only suggestive inference was not intended by the participants in either of the actions noted,—but as these actions were based on the developed facts in both instances, the inference is irresistible, and very naturally takes its place among the results in the "Water Commission page" of our municipal history.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A Thieving Son of Crispin—Attempted Burglary of a Liberty Street Store.

In the neighborhood of eight o'clock last night, as Officer Mike Mulvaney was patrolling his beat he observed a light in the cellar of the establishment of G. M. Hoffstot, a leather dealer, at No. 299 Liberty street. Knowing that it was unusual for the basement to be lit up at that hour of the evening, he proceeded to make an investigation, and discovered a man perfecting his arrangements to relieve the store of a quantity of fine French leather. A roll of skins, valued in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars, had been conveniently placed near the entrance, and the burglar was casting around for something else to lay hands on when he perceived the brass buttons of the policeman's uniform glaring at him. Without a moments delay, not even evincing a disposition to stop and parley words, the thief made all time up stairs and was chased to the third story before the officer captured him. He was taken to the Central Police Station and gave his name to the Captain as John Brown, which the same is most likely to be an untruth. He avoided drunkenness when arrested, but the agility he displayed in getting up stairs is more than an intoxicated man's legs can accomplish. He stated at first that he was a shoemaker, but subsequently dropped that role and solemnly affirmed himself to be a blacksmith.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Thirty-fourth and Twenty-third Wards Disposed of.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the Common Council Chamber, Mr. S. B. McElroy, presiding. Mr. Hemlup presented the report of the Thirty fourth ward Special Committee, which was accepted. The front foot schedule is as follows: Carson street, from High street to river, and from ward line to Lorenz & Nightman, $150. From line of Lorenz & Wightman's to line of Painter & Sons, $135. From line of Painter & Sons to line of Brooks, Ballantine & Co., to Saw Mill Run, $110. James Wood & Son, acres, $12 000. James Wood's heirs, one lot, $5,000. S. P. Ely, one lot, $8,000. Haller, Back & Co., one-half acre, $5,000. Wm. Nolty, three lots, $1,000. West End Bank lot, $66. The property heretofore exempt is as follows: Pan-Handle Railroad, 12,264 feet, $796.60. Brick school house and lot, $5,000. Frame church, $500.

The following appeals from the Twenty-third ward were disposed of: Martin Flatley, frame house; assessment reduced from $4,500 to $2,700. R. E. Barnett, on house and lot; appeal dismissed. S. P. Shiver, assessment on stable reduced from $500 to $300. The appeal of John Arthurs, of the Fourteenth ward, was dismissed.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Strain was adopted and the Board adjourned.

Resolved, That all wards now in the hands of committees be required to report on or before the 1st Monday, the 20th inst., and if not, to be closed by the Board.

COL. WM. PHILLIPS.

Serious Illness of Our Distinguished Townsman—No Hope of His Recovery.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we make announcement this morning of the serious illness of our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. Wm. Phillips. For some time past, as has been generally known, he has been confined to his room, but it was supposed, within the past few weeks, that he was certainly convalescing. In this hope his friends were sustained and cheered by the fact that he was able to walk about the house in the early part of last week, but their anticipations were sadly disappointed by a sudden relapse, which again brought him down on Friday last. Since then for the greater part of the time he has been unconscious and seems to have been gradually sinking, despite all medical skill and the unremitting attention of loving friends.

Last evening the report was current, and investigation proved it to be but too true, that his condition was very precarious, and that his physicians looked for his devise at any hour. The announcement evoked expressions of genuine sorrow wherever it was made known, showing the high esteem and love with which the sufferer was regarded throughout the community. Many friends called in the evening at the house to make inquiries of his condition, and to tender sympathies to the grief-stricken relatives.

—Shortly after three o'clock this morning when our representative called at the house, the patient was sinking very rapidly, and his physician and friends thought he would not survive until daylight.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Number of Deaths Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

The following is the report of Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, of the number of deaths in this city for the week ending April 11. The causes of death were as follows: Old age, 6; pneumonitis, 5; congestion of the brain, 3; alcoholism, consumption, diphtheritis, scarlet fever, congestion of the lungs and scrofula, each 2; accident, cerebral apoplexy, capillary bronchitis, cerebritis, convulsions, morbid debtition, debility, emphysema, epilepsy, acute enteritis, erysipelas, typhoid fever, puerpral fever, heart disease, hematemesis, invaginalion, jaundice, marasmus, meningitis, measles, paralysis, pleure pneumonia, and tetanus, each one Total 56. Of this number 32 were males, 18 females, 49 white, and one colored. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 2, years, 6; 2 to 5, 6; 5 to 10, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 6; 80 to 90, 4.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Health officer Hoch reports twenty-nine deaths in Allegheny City last week, of which eighteen were male, eleven female; twenty-eight white and one colored. The diseases were: Convulsions, 3; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4; stillborn, 3; heart disease, 3; pneumonia, 2; diptheria, 2; consumption, 4; inflammation of brain, cynanche maligna, dropsy, landacious liver, inflammation of stomach, old age, chronic bronchitis, congestion of lungs, each one. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

THE GAIN TO THE COUNTY.

Receipts of the Different Offices—Difficulty Between the Controller and the Prothonotary Regarding the State Tax.

The following is an account of the receipts, as returned to Controller Warner, of the different county offices for the month of March:

Clerk of Courts	$ 725 87
Sheriff	2,055 29
Coroner	203 25
Recorder	2,820 00
Clerk of Orphan's Court	493 15
Register's Office	370 25
District Attorney	237 00
	$6,904 81

After deducting salaries paid to clerks in the different offices, the net gain is shown as follows:

Gain in office Clerk of Courts	$ 150 87
Gain in Sheriff's Office	464 28
Gain in Coroner's Office	36 59
Gain in Recorders Office	1,049 67
	$1,791 41
Less loss of District Attorney's fees	96 33
Net gain to county	$1,695 08

In addition to the above $250 was returned by the District Attorney as collected recognizances. The Sheriff returned $585 for advertising collected for the county, $740 as fines and $272 as verdict fees. The Prothonotary having omitted the State tax from his returns the Controller refused to receive the report, and as a consequence it is not included in the above. Mr. Warner also declined to pay the clerks in the Prothonotary's office yesterday morning in order, it is said, to force a return of the State tax, but they will be supplied with stamps by Mr. Kennedy until the difficulty is settled.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

An Effect to Repeal the Liberty Avenue Ordinance—The Water Works—The "Boiler Contract" Approved—No "General Manager"—Another Turn on the 'Pipe Contract"—The Controller Ordered to Pay the Bills—Consolidation From a "South Side" View—General Routine Business

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting Monday afternoon, April 13, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Present, Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Braun, Breed, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Clark, Dannells, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Keebler, Jones, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Minnick, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McKee, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scully, Watson, Zorn and President Gross.

Mr. McKee rose to a question of privilege. He desired to move a reconsideration of the action at last meeting in voting down the ordinance for a change of grade on Liberty avenue.

The Chair said this could not be done, except it came up in regular order, or unless the rules were suspended.

Mr. WATSON moved to suspend the rules, but the motion was not carried.

Regular business was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, appeal of John Thompson against excessive water rent. Referred.

Mr. KEEBLER, an ordinance granting Dr. Wittmyer right to erect frame building. Passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Mr. CHALMERS, resolution for warrant for $9 in favor of W. H. Barnell, page of Select Council. Passed finally.

WATER WORKS CONTRACTS.

Also, by permission, report of Water Committee on the boiler contracts. The report set forth that the contract had been let to Messrs. Snyder & Co., they being the lowest and best bidders.

Mr. CHALMERS moved the adoption of the report, and approval of the contracts.

Mr. BREED objected, and was granted leave to explain his objections. They were in substance that the style of boilers chosen was not the right kind—being among the worst class manufactured. Then, too, he objected to letting the contract for thirty-two boilers, when there was only one engine to be kept running, and sixteen boilers would answer the purpose; and third, the contract was taken too low, and he did not think could be filled properly at that price.

Mr. CHALMERS said the Committee had made a thorough investigation of the different styles of boilers; they were getting a pair of engines as ordered by Councils, and must have boilers accordingly; and lastly, they had given the contract to the lowest bidder, who gave bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The contract was approved.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition of Henry Vogel for permission to erect frame building on Spring alley. Referred.

Mr. WATSON, a petition against the reception of the resignation of R. H. Smith as a member from the Sixteenth ward.

The petition was largely signed by voters of the ward irrespective of party politics.

A motion was made to lay the paper on the table, but this was considered a discourtesy, and the motion was modified so as to receive the paper.

Mr. WATSON moved to suspend the rules to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Smith's resignation had been accepted.

After some discussion, during which it was stated that Mr. Smith would not serve again, the motion to suspend the rules was voted down.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution for gas lamps on Butler street, Eighteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. R. B. BROWN presented an ordinance from the Street Committee, in reference to the relocation of Grandview avenue, with a request that it be referred to the Survey Committee. It was so referred.

Mr. ATTERBURY, petition for permission to erect wooden building in Twenty-ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. FETTERMAN, petitions for opening and improving of Virginia, St. Clair, Washington and Railroad streets. Referred.

Mr. MCKEE, a resolution authorizing the Survey Committee to locate a new street in Thirty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. JONES, resolution for a wooden building in Seventeenth ward.

HOSE BILLS.

Mr. MCCUNE, presented a communication from the Controller as follows:

PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1874.

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—The Water Committee have certified to me for payment, claims arising under contracts entered into by the late Water Commission.

Ordinarily the certificates of that committee would have been sufficient authority for me for payment, but since questions have arisen as to the validity of these important contracts and claims. I deem it my duty to refer the contracts and claims to your honorable bodies for approval or disapproval.

I herewith transmit a resolution for your action, and ask its early consideration.

Very respectfully,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Controller.

The resolution was as follows:

A joint resolution approving the contracts entered into by the late Water Commission in the name of the city of Pittsburgh with Andrew Hartupee, William Smith, Wray & McIlheny, C. Howard & Sons, and J. R. Hutchison & Co., and directing the Controller to issue certificates for moneys due under them:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that the contracts entered into by the late Water Commission, in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, with Andrew Hartupee, Wm. Smith, Wray & McIlheny, C. Howard & Sons and J. R. Hutchison & Co. be and the same are hereby approved, and declared to have the same force and effect as if entered into by said Councils, and the City Controller is hereby directed to issue his certificates to the Mayor for warrants for all moneys due said contractors by virtue of said contracts upon the certificate of the Water Committee as to the correctness of the claims and upon compliance with the requirements of the ordinance ordained March 30, 1874, entitled an ordinance providing for the completion of a new Water Works, and the Mayor is hereby directed to issue the warrants of the city to the parties and for the amounts indicated by the said certificates of the Controller.

The following correspondence was also attached to the communication:

Thomas S. Bigelow, City Attorney:

SIR: Please advise me as City Controller whether I would be justified in issuing certificates of warrants for money due under Water Commission contracts in view of the question recently raised as to their validity.

Very respectfully,
R. M. SNODGRASS, City Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY, }
PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1874. }

R. M. Snodgrass, City Controller:

SIR—By the seventh section of the ordinance of Councils defining the duties of the City Controller (see city code, page 240), you are made the judge of the correctness and validity of claims against the city presented to you for payment. The approval by Councils of the Water Commission contracts will go far to relieve you of responsibility if any attach to you by reason of your action. Respectfully,

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

Mr. MCCUNE moved the suspension of the rules to consider the matter.

Mr. MCCARTHY called the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiker, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Braun, Breed, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Clark, Dannells, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Foy, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Keebler, Kestner, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Minnick, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McClurg, McCune, McKee, Scully, Watson, Zorn and President Gross—48.

Nays—Messrs. Elder, Foster, Liddell, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neil, Rafferty and Rayburn—8.

Mr. MCCARTHY raised the point of order that it would require fifty-four votes to suspend the rules, according to the city charter. It required three-fourths of all the members.

Mr. CHALMERS called for the reading of the gentleman's authority.

Mr. MCCARTHY referred to the act of 1869.

Mr. BURGWIN read the act of 1872, which repealed the old act, and specified: "Three-fourths of the members present and voting."

Mr. MCCARTHY—Well, I did'nt know of that act.

So the resolutions were amended.

Mr. AIKEN moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution.

The motion was carried.

Mr. LLOYD was called to the chair.

Mr. JONES moved the adoption of the resolution.

The chair called for any remarks.

Mr. MCCARTHY called for the reading of the resolution again, which request was complied with by the clerk.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

Mr. AIKEN said that the whole matter rested on a technicality. There had arisen a technicality in reference to the contracts made by the late Water Commission and the Controller, under advice of the City Solicitor, asked Councils to ratify these contracts so as to make him in every event justifiable in paying the bills ordered by the Water Committee. Some of the contracts had been ratified already, and this prospective action was merely making them all good alike.

Mr MCCARTHY made an extended argument against the resolution. The burden of his argument was that if the resolution was passed Councils would transcend its power—inasmuch as it would attempt to ratify and validate one of the contracts—the pipe contract—which they had no power to validate. The Legislature had declared in the statute law of the State that no contract could be let to any firm where a member of Council was either directly or indirectly interested therein. This pipe contract he held to come under the restrictions in that law, and Councils could not validate it. He further said that there were nine hundred tons charged in this pipe contract estimate that had never been contracted for except by word of mouth, and privately at that." He thought Councilmen, if they voted to sustain [illegible] contract, would be personally responsible. The whole matter ought to be left for [illegible] by the Courts where it was now.

Mr. JONES said he had the [illegible] for stating that the chairman [illegible] 900 tons of pipe" was [illegible] were made and de[illegible] the regular con[illegible] out special written contract consisted of fifteen or sixteen prices of fifty inch pipe made under the orders of the Mechanical Engineer for a special purpose, which amounted only to about eighty tons, and cost between $4,000 to $5,000, and the contractor lost money on them. That was all there was in this charge of "illegal pipe bills."

Mr. HUNTER corroborated this statement and said that when this matter was before the Water Committee, the engineer had been appealed to, and positively denied that any pipe had been made or delivered, or payment asked for, outside the proper contracts. The gentleman from the Eleventh ward heard that statement made in Councils and had examined the records there, and he (the speaker) could not see in the face of such facts, how such a statement could be made.

Mr. MCCUNE said that this whole matter had been so thoroughly canvassed, that it was not necessary to go over the ground again. In all this discussion he had not heard any charge that there had been any fraud in getting this contract or fraud in its fulfillment. The contract perhaps, owing to the change in the metal market, had proved unfortunate for the city. It was a fairly made contract however, and it had been lived up to faithfully by the firm of Smith & Sons, and the city could do nothing else but live up to its part of the agreement. It was an honest debt and should be paid. It was all folly to talk of waiting the slow process of litigation. No business man in the city at the present time could stand that, and the firm ought not to be kept out of their honest dues, just because of dishonorable quibbles. The gentleman concluded by offering an amendment to satisfy every possible contingency. The amendment provided "that no Bills for pipe or material that were not included within the contracts hereby ratified."

Mr. MCCARTHY reiterated his statement that there were nine hundred tons of pipe that were not contracted for, but for which pay was asked in these bills. The gentleman could easily satisfy themselves of this by going into the room of the Water Committee and looking over the records there. The pipes were there charged up in black and white, and the engineer who said the charges were not there for the pipes, "lied like a dirty dog." The speaker said the great cry was to save Smith & Son; the cry came from creditors who had no regard for the the city's interest, so long as they gathered in their own money. He would like to pay the bill, if it was a fair one, but could not vote away the City's money to pay for work illegally done or not done at all.

Mr. LIDDELL went over the whole ground again and argued that the contract was fairly made and ought to be paid just as every honest business man met his obligations, no matter whether they were fortunate or unfortunate for him. The city ought to come up to the mark in this case.

The question then came up on Mr. McCune's amendment, which was passed.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. AIKEN then moved that the Committee rise and report the resolution back with affirmative recommendation to Councils. Carried.

Councils then resumed its regular session.

Mr. LLOYD, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported the resolutions as recommended by the Committee.

The report was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiker, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Braun, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Clark, Dannells, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Keebler, Kestner, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Minnick, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McClurg, McCune, McKee, Scully, Watson, Zorn and President Gross—48.

Nays—Messrs. Elder, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neil, Rafferty—5.

THE "NATION" AGAIN.

Mr. ZERN called for a report from the Finance Committee in reference to the request of the depositors of the Nation Trust Company, asking the city to waive its claim on the first dividend of the company, and allow the depositors to get their money.

Mr. MCCUNE explained that the proposition had been submitted to the City Solicitor, and as soon as the legal status of the city with reference to it had been ascertained, the Finance Committee would act on the question.

Mr. CHALMERS, from the Water Committee, presented a bill for $3,980 from the Monongahela Water Works. The Committee recommended that Councils order the bill paid out of Contingent Fund. Referred back to the Water Committee.

SALARIES

Mr. CHALMERS also offered the report of the Water Committee in reference to officers and salaries as follows:

One mechanical Engineer	$ 4,000
One assistant engineer	2,000
One civil engineer	4,000
One assistant civil engineer	2,000
One clerk	1,500

Report received and adopted.

THE "GENERAL MANAGER"

Also, an ordinance repealing those portions of the ordinance for the erection of water works, that called for the election of a General Manager and defines his duties; also repealing such portions of the ordinance as compelled the letting of contracts for laying water pipes by contract.

Mr. CHALMERS said they could do better by having the pipes laid under the supervision of city officers and under their direct orders.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the propriety of abolishing the proposed office of General Manager. The ordinance at last was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Dannelle, a resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of the contractor on Dewilliers street for $4 000. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. DOYLE offered the report of the Fire Committee on Markets for the month of March. Filed.

Mr. ZERN, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, offered the following ordinances, which were disposed of as noted: Ordinances granting C. Miller and Lewis Aurin permission to erect wooden buildings; ordinances passed finally.

Mr. LAUFMAN, report of the Road Committee recommending ordinances for opening of Isabella street. Ordinance laid over. Grading Isabella street; passed finally.

The rules were suspended to take up viewers' reports.

Report on Spring alley sewer approved. Reports of viewers on sewers on Penn avenue, Hazel and Clark streets, Penn street, Twenty-seventh street, Thirty-third street, were all approved.

The Chair announced that he had appointed Mr. J. H. Jones on the Finance and Water Committees, and Mr. Hays on the Bridge Committee, subject to the approval of Councils.

The appointments were approved.

Mr. DANNELLS called up the ordinance fixing the grade of Locust street. In C. C. passed. S. C. on second reading. Taken up and passed finally.

Mr. BREED presented a petition for water pipe on Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. MCCLURG offered the report from the special committee on the opening, grading and paving of Sarah street, recommending that the work be postponed for the present year. Received.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk

This branch was called to order shortly after two o'clock, Mr. Negley in the Chair. The roll was called and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Brown, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Epping, Foley, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Milligan, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McCord, Oberheldman, Reilly, H. M. Rolfe, Rosewell, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Semple, Seibert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, Turney, West, Weisser, Wood, and President Negley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On the call of the wards the following business was presented.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C.

Mr. FULTON, resolution for Special committee on renting of Twenty-fourth ward Engine House, the building having been rented by the City Property Committee, and is claimed by the Fire Commission as belonging to them. Passed and Messrs. Fulton, West and Thomas appointed on behalf of Common branch.

Also, petition for opening of Elizabeth avenue. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition for renumbering houses on Sixth street. Referred.

Mr. RUSH, petition for frame building for Mrs. Bowman, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Also, ordinance granting Jno. Connor right to erect a frame building, at corner of Bingham and Seventeenth streets, Twenty-ninth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. ROWSWELL, petition for iron-clad building in Twelfth ward. Referred.

Mr. DUFF, ordinance vacating Coal street, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. FOX, petition for water mains on Charlotte street. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, petition for sewer from terminus on Thirty-sixth street to north side of Smallman street. Referred.

Mr. EPPING, remonstrance against location of Mary street. Referred.

Mr. ROLFE, petition for frame building on Penn avenue. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, petition for grading and paving of Gardner alley. Referred.

Also, petition for frame building on Walnut alley. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, petitions for sewer on Almond alley, and for wooden building on Forty-second street. Referred.

Mr. WEST petition for improvement of Twenty-third street, South Side. Referred.

Also account of M. F. Kimball for building board walk. Referred.

Also ordinance for grading of Summer street from Holts street to Vine street. Passed finally.

Mr. WOOD, an ordinance to secure permanency in establishing the grades of streets. Referred.

Mr. ROBINSON, resolution asking what rights the city has from high to low water lines from the Monongahela bridge to the West End. Referred.

Mr. FOX, resolution for Mayor to order an election to fill the vacancy in the Common Council from the Second ward. Passed finally.

STREET COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. FULTON presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed and the following business accompanying it was acted upon:

Ordinance opening Brownsville avenue from Carson street to Washington avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance opening Washington avenue from Brownsville avenue to city line. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Gray street from Southern avenue to Prospect street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Norton avenue from Cowan street to short street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Dilworth street from Gray street to Knis street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Hall street from Gray street to Cowan street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Short street from Southern avenue to Norton avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading, &c., of Duquesne Way from Fourth street to Evans alley. Laid over until next meeting.

Ordinance for regrading, &c., of Diamond quare. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading, &c., of Bates alley from Locust alley to Willow street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading &c. of Sarah street from Thirtieth street to the city line. Laid over.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Chislets alley from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading of Spring street from Barry street to Oak alley. Passed finally.

Ordinance for grading of McCord street from Barry street to McClurgs line. Passed finally.

Ordinance for sewer on Redoubt alley from Second to Fourth avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance for sewer on Wilson and Elm streets from Townsend street to Webster avenue. Laid over.

Ordinance for sewer on alley in rear of Fourth avenue from Decatur street to line of Jno. F. Miller. Passed finally.

Ordinance for sewer on Dinwiddie street from Center to Fifth avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance for board walk on alley from Railroad street to Brownsville avenue, Twenty-seventh ward. Passed finally.

Ordinance for board walk on Birmingham avenue, from Monastery avenue to Manor line, Twenty-seventh ward. Passed finally.

Ordinance for board walk on Yard's alley, from Brownsville turnpike to Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward. Passed finally.

Report of viewers on Transit alley sewer. Approved.

Report of viewers on opening of College avenue. Approved.

CITY SURVEYS.

Mr. AULL presented the report of the Survey Committee, which was received and filed, and the following ordinances accompanying it were acted upon.

Ordinance establishing grade of Lang avenue, from Kelley street to Penn avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance locating extension of Clarissa street, from Iowa street to Madison avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance establishing grade of Lothrop street. Passed finally.

Ordinance establishing grade of Webster avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance straightening Sohe, Emmett and Wadsworth streets. Passed finally.

Ordinance widening and locating Ewing avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance widening Race and Arch streets in Mellon's plan of lots. Laid over.

Ordinance locating Grand avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance changing location line of Hazlewood avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance to widen River avenue from Station street to Butler street extension. Passed finally.

Ordinance straightening Wadsworth street from Emmett to Sohe street. Passed finally.

Ordinance locating Emmett street. Passed finally.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. DUFF presented the annual report of the Police Committee for 1873. Received and filed and referred to the Printing Committee with instructions to have three hundred copies printed.

Mr. FOX presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, which was received and filed.

Mr. FOX, from the Printing Committee, presented their report, which was received and filed, and a resolution accompanying it, providing that all printing be referred to the Printing Committee, with power to act, was passed finally.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Second avenue and Connellsville Railroad difficulty, presented their report, which was received and filed, and a resolution conferring additional powers on the Committee was passed finally.

Mr. DUFF called up the ordinance in relation to the salary and services of the Mayor's Clerk and Assistant Clerk, and it was referred to the Ordinance Committee.

An ordinance for the opening of Carson street from Thirty-fourth street to the city line, was returned by the City Solicitor, with a negative recommendation. The opinion was received and filed and the ordinance was laid upon the table.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

The following business from Select Council was taken up:

Ordinance opening Morris street. Concurred in. Ordinance for grading &c. of the same. Concurred in. Ordinance opening Henry street. Concurred in. Ordinance for grading &c. of same. Concurred in. Ordinance opening Albert street. Concurred in. Ordinance for grading &c. of same. Concurred in. Ordinance opening Union street. Concurred in. Resolution relative to filling cinders in the the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Concurred in. Ordinance changing names of Spring and Center streets. Concurred in. Report of Committee on Gas Lighting. Concurred in. Report of Road Committee. Concurred in. Ordinance opening Thirty-fourth street. Concurred in. Ordinance fixing grade of Boston street. Concurred in. Ordinance establishing grade of Soho street. Concurred in. Ordinance granting right to repair a frame building. Concurred in. Report of Water Committee on boiler contract. Concurred in. Resolution for warrant in favor of Wm. H. Pernell. Concurred in.

THE WATER COMMISSION CONTRACTS.

A communication from the City Controller, and the opinion of City Attorney Bigelow in relation to the Water Commission contracts; also, a resolution approving the contracts entered into by the Water Commission with Andrew Hartupee, Wm. Smith, Ray & McIlheny, J. R. Hutchinson, and Howard & Co., came up from Select Council.

Mr. MILLIGAN moved to lay the resolution over until the next meeting.

The motion was lost and the action of Select Council was concurred in.

DR. WOODS' SECESSION RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Mr. Wood, in relation to the secession of the South Side boroughs, and in favor of declaring the act of consolidation null and void, came up, and on motion of Mr. Thomas, Common Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution.

Mr. WOOD then took the floor and rehearsed the steps that led to the annexation of the South Side boroughs. He said that disaster, either present or prospective, would follow the legislation of 1872. It was neither law nor Gospel. He said the old city wiped out their borough lines and divided them into wards; stripped the corduroy from their officers and gave them uniformed police, and the only privileges given them were those of a good fire department and the honor of being represented in the $80,000 mayor's palace. He said the city was not free and united, and hoped that before he left Councils there would be legislation that would have the effect of stilling the mutterings of sectional prejudice. He doubted whether they had even a fair claim to the name of Pittsburgh. In regard to bridges he said that when he took his seat in this Council he was charged toll for crossing the bridge that led from the South Side to Pittsburgh, and it upon entering the Council chamber he had been charged a fee it would not have been a grosser outrage than the other. A part of the privileges that were to result from annexation were the free bridges and free highways, but as yet neither had been recorded them. He said if the East End men felt as they did on the South Side it would bring down such a storm on the heads of Councils as would make the great fall in the tower ring out the death knell of consolidation. Another very important consideration is that of finances. We reap no benefit from the water extension, yet we are taxed to pay interest on the water bonds. You want for us to pay first and you give afterward, but we say we give first and pay afterward. We pay tax to a private corporation for a water supply, and assist our more fortunate neighbors in paying their bonds. Mr. Wood concluded by saying that he wished to put on record his protest against the present contracted and ruinous policy of the city. He said that Pittsburgh looked with favor upon the blooming damsel, Allegheny City, but how could it ever hope to wed to her as long as the ill-treatment of the South Side was considered? He said there were matters in his speech that apparently had nothing to do with Councils, but the people of the South Side thought it had.

Mr. FULTON stated that there were many things in the speech of Mr. Wood that he could not agree to and, deeming it a matter worthy of consideration, he moved that the Committee rise and report progress to Council. The motion was carried and Mr. Thomas, who presided over the Committee, made the necessary report.

Council then proceed with the consideration of business as follows:

Mr. FULTON, ordinance opening Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick to Thirty-third street. Passed finally.

Ordinance repealing parts of an ordinance for the completion of the Water Works. Laid over.

Mr. MORRISON, resolution instructing Ordinance Committee to report an ordinance reducing the salaries of city officers and policemen. Laid over.

Mr. SCOTT, resolution instructing the Board of Viewers to inquire into the matter of damages claimed by Elizabeth Keel, on School alley. Passed.

Common Council then adjourned.

Get Your Carpets Now.

The panic had the effect to depress the price of carpets, more than any other line of goods, and still measure of this depression is plainly seen in the carpets sold by Messrs. Welty Bro's., No. 106 Federal street, who are selling all grades of carpets at astonishingly low figures. Seize the present opportunity and secure all the carpets you may need for years; as you can get such bargains at this house at present, as will put money in your pocket and the very best of carpet on your floors. It is astonishing to see the amount of carpets sent out daily by the Welty Bro's., and yet when the quality of their goods is considered and the small profits at which they are sold, no wonder their sales are immense. The good, the better, and the best are here in abundance and all at prices that knocks the noise out of the panic. Call, see, believe and buy.

Spring—Spring Suits—Spring—Best Goods Lastest Styles—One Price Boss Clothing House.

The advent of Spring has worked a wonderful change in the aspect of our Clothing Houses.

The great Boston One-Price Clothing Store, 95 Smithfield street, has already been so transformed in appearance that it has quite an unfamiliar look—all the heavy winter garments having been removed, and the new season requires displayed in their place; and then one sees the latest styles, both in Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods; there, too, is the largest stock in the city, and there, too, are prices lowest.

Spring Cassimeres—A Varied and Fashionable Assortment of Cloths for Fine Dress Suits.

All the latest and most fashionable patterns of cloths, cassimeres and vestings for spring suits may be found at the Merchant Tailoring Emporium of Messrs. Strassburger & Joseph, No. 161 Federal street, Allegheny, and a first class suit, both in fit and material, is the sure result of an order at this house. And there is also to be found here a heavy stock of ready-made clothing, from which you can select a suit of excellent material, durable make and elegant fit. A very fine line of furnishing goods completes their unusually large stock, and as to prices, you need not expect to find the same qualities at lower figures anywhere in the two cities.

Rupture quickly and radically cured, as numerous well known citizens can testify, by Doctor J. Reichenbach. Rooms No. 26 Fifth avenue, 2d floor.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

The special term of this Court for the trial of bankruptcy cases commenced yesterday.

Wood